DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 419 727 SO 028 128

TITLE	The Middle East Today: An Atlas of Reproducible Pages. Revised Edition.
INSTITUTION	World Eagle, Inc., Wellesley, MA.
ISBN	ISBN-0-930141-51-2
PUB DATE	1993-00-00
NOTE	182p.
AVAILABLE FROM	World Eagle, IBA Inc., 111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460-1527, telephone: 508-486-9180; 800-854-8273; (loose leaf: ISBN-0-930141-51-2; paperback: ISBN-0-930141-50-4, $49.95).
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - Geographic (133)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Area Studies; *Atlases; Demography; Economic Development; Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; Human Geography; Map Skills; *Maps; *Middle Eastern History; *Middle Eastern Studies; Non Western Civilization; Social Studies; Tables (Data); *World Geography
IDENTIFIERS	Middle East

ABSTRACT

This book contains blank outline maps of the continent/region, tables and graphics depicting the size, population, resources and water, commodities , trade, cities, languages, religions, industry, energy, food and agriculture, demographic statistics, aspects of the national economies, and aspects of the national governments of the Middle East. Sections of the book include: (1) "The Land"; (2) "Countries and Their Populations"; (3) "Ethnic and Religious Groups"; (4) "Organizations, Trade, Energy"; (5) "Education, Literacy, Health"; and (6) "Individual Country Maps." (EH)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 419 727

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

1993 Revised Edition

A Total of 148 Pages
127 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs Depicting the Region's

- *Size*
- *Population*
- *Resources & Water*
- *Commodities*
- *Trade*
- *Cities*
- *Languages*
- *Religions*
- *Industry*
- *Energy*
- *Food & Agriculture*
- *Demographic Statistics*
- *Aspects of the National Economies*
- *Aspects of the National Governments*

Plus 21 Pages of Individual Country Maps Produced by United Nations and the U.S. Department of State

SO 028 128

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

See Copyright Statement

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE AND IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA FOR ERIC COLLECTION SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, HAS BEEN GRANTED BY:

Valentina Bardawil

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

2A

WORLD EAGLE, INC.
Publishers of Social Studies Materials

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

1993 Revised Edition

A Total of 148 Pages
127 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs Depicting the Region's

- *Size*
- *Population*
- *Resources & Water*
- *Commodities*
- *Trade*
- *Cities*
- *Languages*
- *Religions*
- *Industry*
- *Energy*
- *Food & Agriculture*
- *Demographic Statistics*
- *Aspects of the National Economies*
- *Aspects of the National Governments*

Plus 21 Pages of Individual Country Maps Produced by United Nations and the U.S. Department of State

See Copyright Statement on next page

WORLD EAGLE, INC.
Publisher of Social Studies Materials
111 King Street, Littleton, Mass 01460 U.S.A.

WORLD EAGLE's TODAY SERIES

- ***AFRICA TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, Revised Edition 1990***
- ***ASIA TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, Revised Edition 1991***
- ***EUROPE TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, Revised Edition 1993***
- ***LATIN AMERICA TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, Revised Edition 1992***
- ***THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, Revised Edition 1993***
- ***THE UNITED STATES TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, 1990***

Copyright 1993, by World Eagle, Inc., 111 King Street, Littleton, Mass. 01460-1527 U.S.A.

All rights reserved.

Teachers and students are encouraged to copy and reproduce pages of this atlases for use by them within the given school building of the purchaser or, if purchased by a central office, within a given school building of the school district. Permission to copy and reproduce pages of this atlas for more than one school building requires written permission from World Eagle, Inc.

Printed in the United States of America
This book is available in two bindings:
Paperback edition: ISBN 0-930141-50-4
Looseleaf edition: ISBN 0-930141-51-2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. The Land ..... Pages 1-29

II. Countries and Their Populations ..... Pages 30-61

III. Ethnic and Religious Groups ..... Pages 62-75

IV. Organizations, Trade, Energy, Oil, Gas, Electricity, Overviews of National Economies ..... Pages 76-103

V. Education, Literacy, Health, Resources, Agriculture, Labor Force, Food, Transportation, Communications, Military Expenditures, Aspects of National Governments ..... Pages 104-127

VI. Individual Country Maps ..... Pages 128-148
(Arranged alphabetically, not indexed)

Unless otherwise noted, the maps, tables, and graphs on pages 1-127 have been created by World Eagle, Inc. The base map used most frequently is an Equal Area Projection map.

The 21 individual country maps on pages 128-148 are, for the most part, reprints of maps published by the United Nations (with permission), the U.S. Department of State, or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The statistical data and the comparative map at the bottom of each country map page have been supplied by our editors.

Index
For Pages 1-127

(Individual Country Maps are arranged alphabetically, pages 128-148)

Abu Musa and the Tunbs 43
Agriculture
  of Each Country 113
  Percent of Labor Force Engaged in 115
  Number of Tractors and Harvester-Threshers in Use 119
Airfield, Railroads, and Highways 121
Area, Countries Ranked by 6
Arab
  League of Arab States 76
  Arab States's Share of World Total 78
  Major Ports in Arab World 82
  Arabian Peninsula Boundaries 26
Aswan Dams
  and the Nile River and Major Canals 55
  Data on 60

Book Production, Arab States' Share of 78

Cairo to Kathmandu (map) 25
Calories Per Person, Per Day 117
Capitals
  and Countries 22
  and Countries and Populations 30
Cereals, Production 118
Cinema Seating Capacity, Arab States' Share of . . 78
Cities
  Some of Historical Note 16
  Most Populous, by Country 38
  19 Cities With 1 Million or More 39
  Major Cities and Towns in Israel 52
Comparisons
  Conterminous US States within Algeria 3
    to Saudi Arabia
  of Size 5
  of Area 6
  of Texas, Alaska, and Algeria 8
  Three Population and Area 9
Conterminous US
  Within Algeria to Saudi Arabia 3
  Middle East Within 11
Countries
  Those Included in This Book 2
  Blank Outline of Individual Middle East and US 7
  Countries Only 21
Countries and Capitals 22
and Populations and Capitals 30

Demographic Statistics 33
  (See also Natural Increase and Doubling Time)
Density of Population 40-41
Disputes, Current Territorial 28-29
Distances
  in Air Miles 4
  Are Short in Israel 54
Doubling Time and Rates of Natural Increase . . . 34

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), ... 77
    Description of
Education
  Total Expenditures 104
  Percentage of Age Group Enrolled 105
  Literacy & Illiteracy 106-107
Egypt
  Natural Regions 42
  Nile River, Major Canals and the Aswan Dams 55
  Transportation System 57
Electricity, Production of 97
Energy
  Primary, in 1991 90
  Estimated World Oil Production, 1992 91
  World Crude Production, 1982 & 1991 92
  International Crude Oil Flow 93
  World Proven Reserves of Oil & Gas 94
  Middle East Proved Oil Reserves 95
  Middle East Proved Gas Reserves 96
  Production of Electricity 97
  Consumption of Capita 98
  Production of Primary by Selected Groups 99
  Consumption of Primary by Selected Groups 100
Ethnic
  Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities . . . 67
  Major Groups 68-69
  Groups in Afghanistan and Adjacent Areas 70
  and Religious Distribution in Iraq 71

continued ⟶

Index continued

Europe
Looking Towards Middle East (map) 12-13
Imperialism 19
European Community, Trade Agreements 79
with Mediterranean Countries
Exports
and Industries of Each Country 83-84
Nations Exporting More Than Value of Imports . 85
Structure of Merchandise Exports 89

Fertility Level and Percent of Married 35
Women Using Contraception
Film Production, Arab States' Share of 78
Food
Total & Per Capita Production 116
Calories Per Person, Per Day 117
Cereals 118

Gas
Middle East and World's Proven Reserves . . . 94
of Oil & Gas
Middle East Proved Gas Reserves 96
Gaza Strip, data 51
Geographic Notes 10
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
of Middle East Countries 80
GDP and Gross National Product (GNP), ... 81
by Country

Health
Aspects of 108-109
Malaria, Still a Problem 110
Highways, Railroads, and Airfields 121
Historical
Some Cities of Note 16
Roman North Africa 17
A Perspective 18
European Imperialism 19

Imperialism, European 19
Imports
of Products of Each Country 86
Nations Importing More Than Exports 87
Structure of Merchandise Imports 88
Industries and Exports of Each Country 83-84
Illiteracy, by Country (also see Literacy) 107
Iran, Topography and Drainage 44
Iraq: Ethnic & Religious Distribution 71
Israel
Former Palestine Today 48
West & East Jerusalem 49
Major Cities & Towns 52
Mountains & Topographical Cross-Section . . . 53
Distances are Short 54
Water Resources & Distribution 56

Jerusalem, West and East 49

Kathmandu, from Cairo (map) 25

Labor
Labor Force of Each Country 114
Percent of Labor Force Engaged 115
in Agriculture
Land Use, of Each Country 112
Languages
Linguistic, Religious & Ethnic Minorities 67
of Each Country 73
Literacy, by Country (also see Illiteracy) 106

Malaria, Still a Problem 110
Mecca, Pilgrims to, from Abroad 64
Military Burden, Middle East Has Highest, 1989 . . 124
Motor Vehicles, 1990 120
Muslim
Distribution (map) 63
Pilgrims to Mecca from Abroad 64
Rites of the Haj 65

Name Them!
Blank Outline Map, Countries (with Answers) . 23
Blank Outline Map, Bodies of Water 24
(with Answers)
National Economies, Overviews of 101-103
National Governments, Aspects of 125-127
Natural Increase, Rates of 34
(Also Doubling Time)
Natural Resources, of Each Country 111
Newspapers
Arab States' Share of 78
Number of Daily Interest 122
Number by Country 123
Nile River, Major Canals, and the Aswan Dams . . 55

Oil
Estimated World Production, 1992 91
World Crude Production, 1982 & 1991 92
International Crude Flow 93
Middle East and World Proven Reserves 94
of Oil & Gas
Middle East Proved Oil Reserves 95
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries . . 77
(OPEC), Description of

continued ⟶

Index continued

Outline Maps
- *of Individual Middle East Countries and the US 7*
- *Blank 20*
- *Countries Only 21*
- *Countries and Capitals 22*
- *Name Them ! (Countries and Bodies of Water, with Answers) 23-24*

Palestine
- *and Syria in 1915 . . . . . 45*
- *Partition Plans and Mandate 46-47*
- *Former Palestine Today 48*
- *Palestinians in 1990/91 . . . . . 74*
- *Palestinian Numbers and Locations 75*

Partition Plans and Mandate, Palestine 46-47
Persian Gulf, Department of State Map 27
Perspective, Historical 18
Political Maps
- *Blank Outline 20*
- *Blank Outline, Countries Only 21*
- *Blank Outline, Countries and Capitals 22*

Population
- *Middle East Share of Total 1*
- *of Countries and Capitals 30*
- *of Countries, Ranked 31*
- *Estimated for mid-1993, and Projections for 2010 and 2025 . . . . 32*
- *Doubling Time, by Country 34*
- *Percent Under 15/65+ 36*
- *Urban (Percent) 37*
- *Density 40-41*

Ports, Major in Arab World 82

Radios
- *Arab States' Share of 78*
- *Number by Country 123*

Railroads, Highways, and Airfields 121
Rainfall (map) 14

Religions
- *Major and Religious Centers 62*
- *Muslim Distribution (map) 63*
- *of Each Country 66*
- *Religious, Ethnic, and Linguistic Minorities . . 67*
- *and Ethnic Distribution in Iraq 71*

Roman North Africa 17

Saudi Arabia, Principal Tribes in 72
Syria and Palestine in 1915 45
Suez Canal
- *Map 58*
- *Data on 59*

Telephones, Number by Country 123
Televisions
- *Arab States' Share of 78*
- *Number by Country 123*

Turkey, Tigris and Euphrates Basin and the Ataturk Dam 61

Urban
- *Percent of Population 37*
- *Most Populous Cities, by Country 38*
- *19 Cities with 1 Million or More 39*

Vegetation, Natural 15

Water
- *Nile River, Major Canals and the Aswan Dams . 55*
- *Resources and Distribution in Israel 56*
- *Suez Canal 58-59*
- *Aswan Dams 60*
- *Tigris and Euphrates Basin and the Ataturk Dam 61*

West Bank, Facts and Figures 50

"There is no standard definition of the Middle East. Some authors apply the term to the geographical area extending from Morocco to Pakistan, and Turkey to Sudan, including the island republic of Cyprus; others restrict it to the Arabic-speaking section of the region, and thus leave out Turkey, Cyprus, Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Still others narrow it further by excluding Arab North Africa -- Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Libya -- and Sudan..."

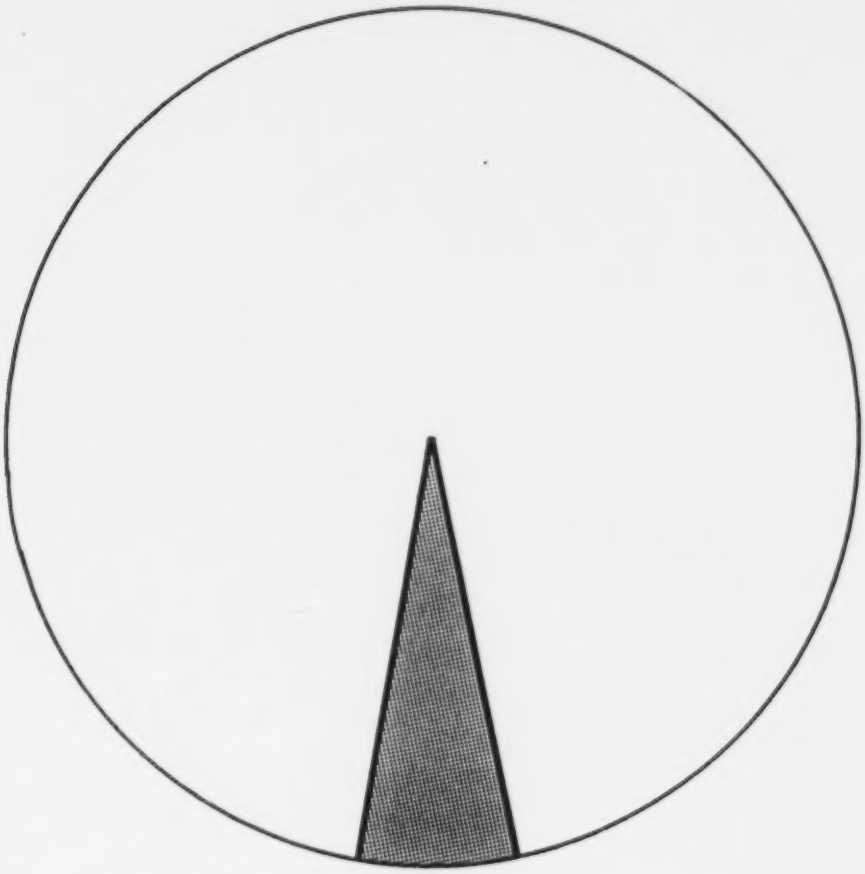
Opening three sentences of the three-page Preface of Dilip Hiro's Inside The Middle East, copyright 1982 by him. McGraw-Hill Book Company. ISBN 0-07-029056-3 pbk.

In THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY An Atlas of Reproducible Pages, the editors of World Eagle have included these twenty-one countries:

Afghanistan	Jordan	Syria
Algeria	Kuwait	Tunisia
Bahrain	Lebanon	Turkey
Cyprus	Libya	United Arab Emirates (UAE)
Egypt	Morocco	Yemen
Iran	Oman	
Iraq	Qatar	
Israel*	Saudi Arabia	

* West Bank and Gaza Strip will be listed at times

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.



The Middle East
6.4%
of World's Estimated Population
Mid-1993

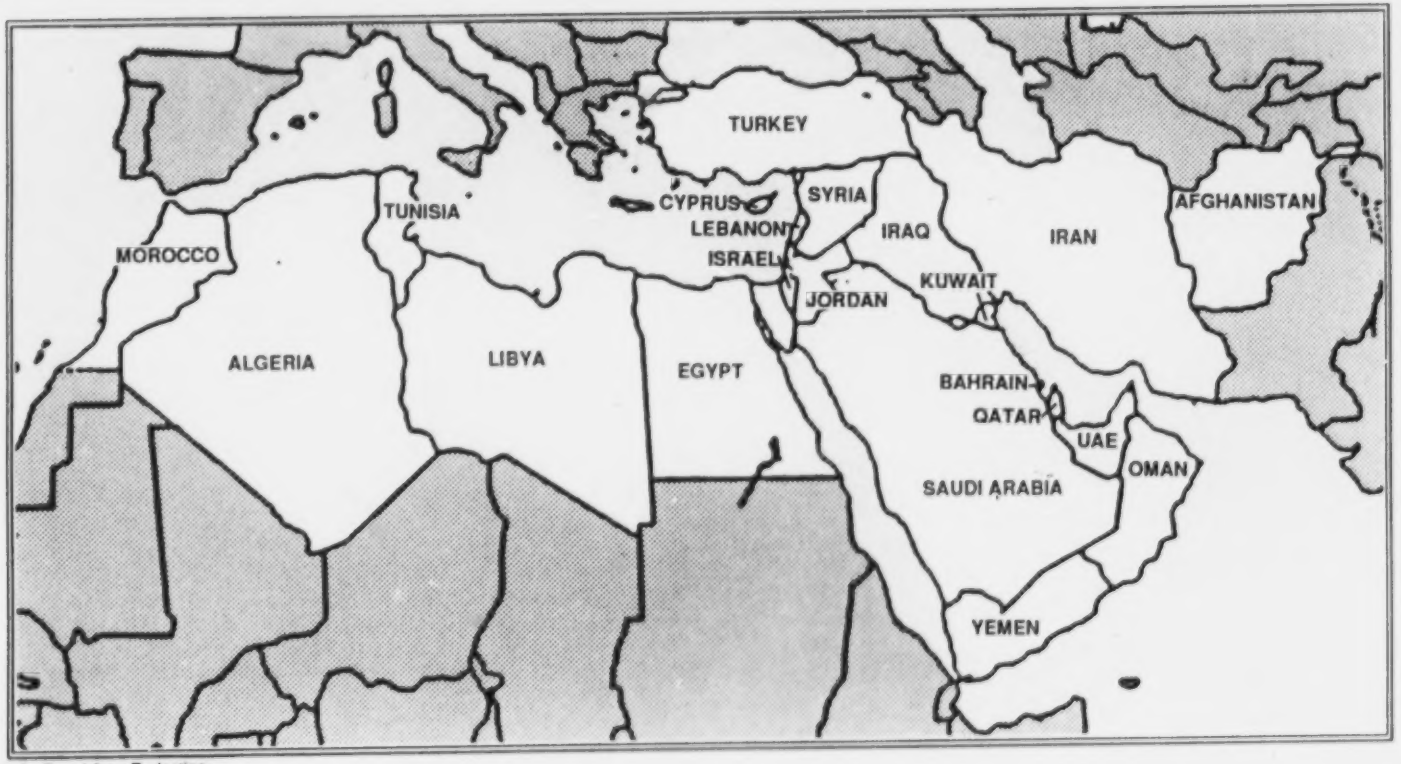
Countries	Population
Afghanistan	17,400,000
Algeria	27,300,000
Bahrain	500,000
Cyprus	700,000
Egypt	58,300,000
Iran	62,800,000
Iraq	19,200,000
Israel	5,300,000
West Bank	1,600,000
Gaza Strip	700,000
Jordan	3,800,000
Kuwait	1,700,000

Countries	Population
Lebanon	3,600,000
Libya	4,900,000
Morocco	28,000,000
Oman	1,600,000
Qatar	500,000
Saudi Arabia	17,500,000
Syria	13,500,000
Tunisia	8,600,000
Turkey	60,700,000
UAE	2,100,000
Yemen	11,300,000
TOTAL Middle East	351,600,000
TOTAL World	5,506,000,000

World Eagle chart. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

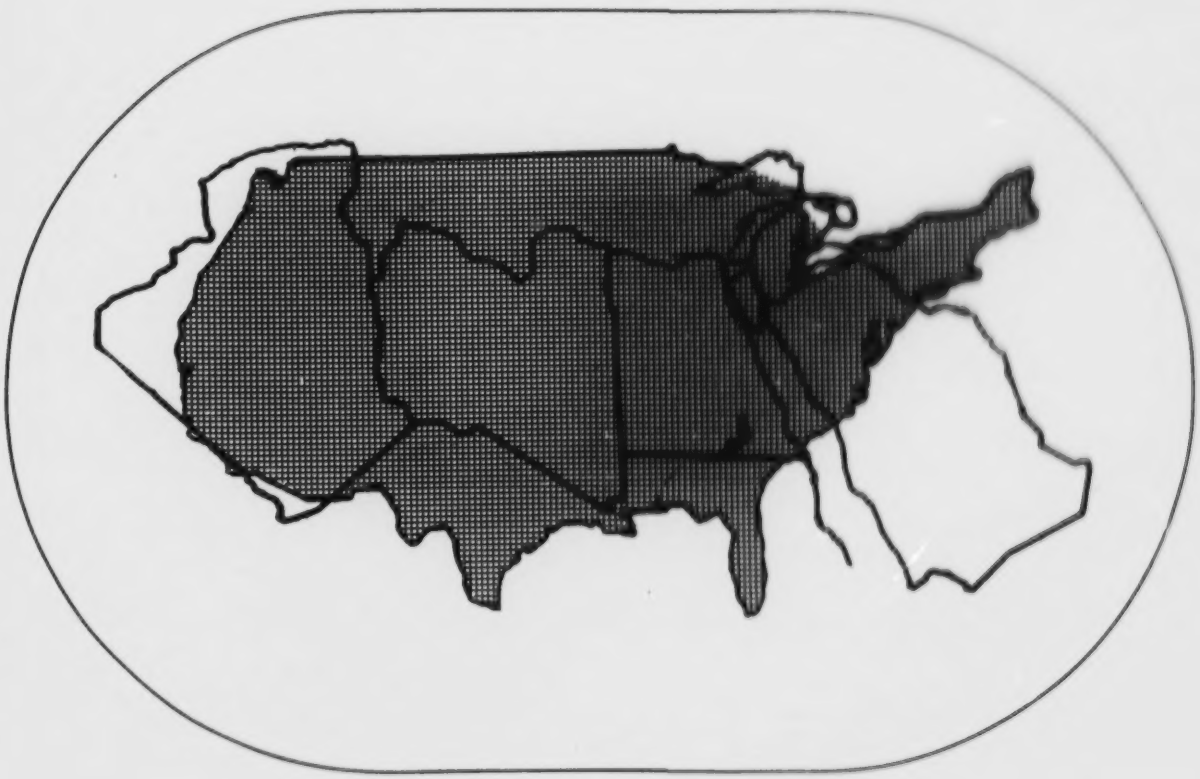
THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

The Middle East
As Frequently Defined



An Equal Area Projection

The Conterminous States Placed Within Algeria to Saudi Arabia



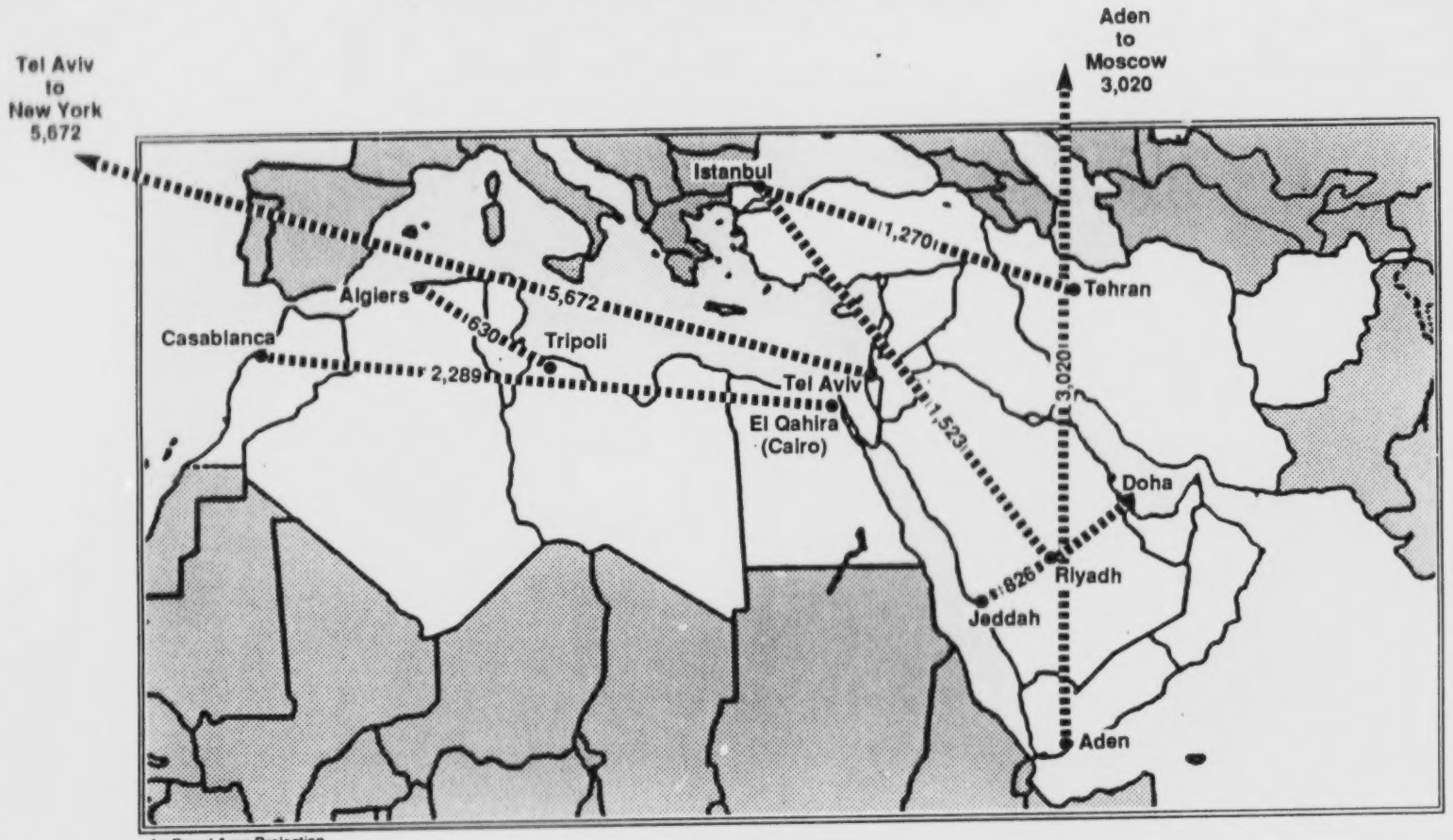
The areas on this page have been taken from an Eckert IV Equal Area Projection of the World. The projection maintains correct areas for all countries albeit at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

	Area
Algeria	918,497 sq mi 2,378,907 sq km
Libya	679,359 sq mi 1,759,540 sq km
Egypt	386,650 sq mi 1,001,424 sq km
Saudi Arabia	839,996 sq mi 2,175,590 sq km
Total	2,824,502 sq mi 7,315,461 sq km

	Area
U.S. 48 States	3,041,905 sq mi 7,878,534 sq km
U.S. All 50	3,618,770 sq mi 9,372,614 sq km

World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993.

As The Crow Flies
(Statute Miles, Nonstop Air Service)



An Equal Area Projection

World Eagle illustration. Data from Cambridge University Press. The Cambridge Atlas of the Middle East & North Africa. c 1987. Gerald Blake, John Dewdney, Jonathan Mitchell. P. 92.

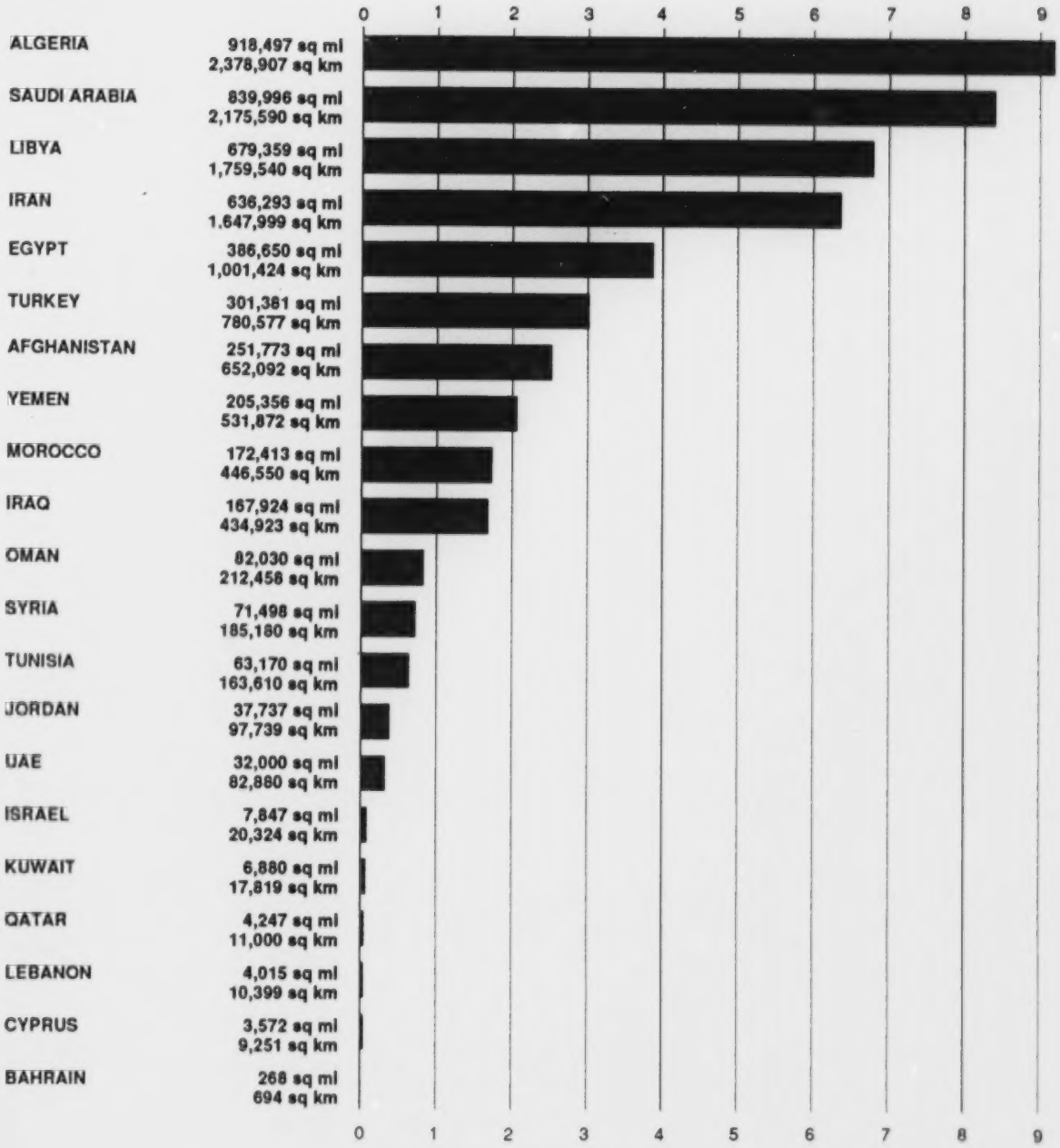
Comparison of Size

Afghanistan	slightly smaller than Texas
Algeria	slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Texas
Bahrain	slightly less than 3.5 times the size of Washington, D.C.
Cyprus	about .7 times the size of Connecticut
Egypt	slightly more than 3 times the size of New Mexico
Iran	slightly more than Alaska
Iraq	slightly more than twice the size of Idaho
Israel	slightly larger than New Jersey
West Bank	slightly larger than Delaware
Gaza Strip	slightly more than twice the size of Washington DC
Jordan	slightly smaller than Indiana
Kuwait	slightly smaller than New Jersey
Lebanon	about .8 times the size of Connecticut
Libya	slightly larger than Alaska
Morocco	slightly larger than California
Oman	slightly smaller than Kansas
Qatar	slightly smaller than Connecticut
Saudi Arabia	slightly less than one-fourth the size of the U.S. (50 states)
Syria	slightly larger than North Dakota
Tunisia	slightly larger than Georgia
Turkey	slightly larger than Texas
UAE	slightly smaller than Maine
Yemen	slightly larger than twice the size of Wyoming

World Eagle table. Comparison from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1993.

Middle East Countries, By Total Area

-- In hundred thousand sq mi --


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
ALGERIA 918,497 sq mi 2,378,907 sq km
SAUDI ARABIA 839,996 sq mi 2,175,590 sq km
LIBYA 679,359 sq mi 1,759,540 sq km
IRAN 636,293 sq mi 1,647,999 sq km
EGYPT 386,650 sq mi 1,001,424 sq km
TURKEY 301,381 sq mi 780,577 sq km
AFGHANISTAN 251,773 sq mi 652,092 sq km
YEMEN 205,356 sq mi 531,872 sq km
MOROCCO 172,413 sq mi 446,550 sq km
IRAQ 167,924 sq mi 434,923 sq km
OMAN 82,030 sq mi 212,458 sq km
SYRIA 71,498 sq mi 185,180 sq km
TUNISIA 63,170 sq mi 163,610 sq km
JORDAN 37,737 sq mi 97,739 sq km
UAE 32,000 sq mi 82,880 sq km
ISRAEL 7,847 sq mi 20,324 sq km
KUWAIT 6,880 sq mi 17,819 sq km
QATAR 4,247 sq mi 11,000 sq km
LEBANON 4,015 sq mi 10,399 sq km
CYPRUS 3,572 sq mi 9,251 sq km
BAHRAIN 268 sq mi 694 sq km
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

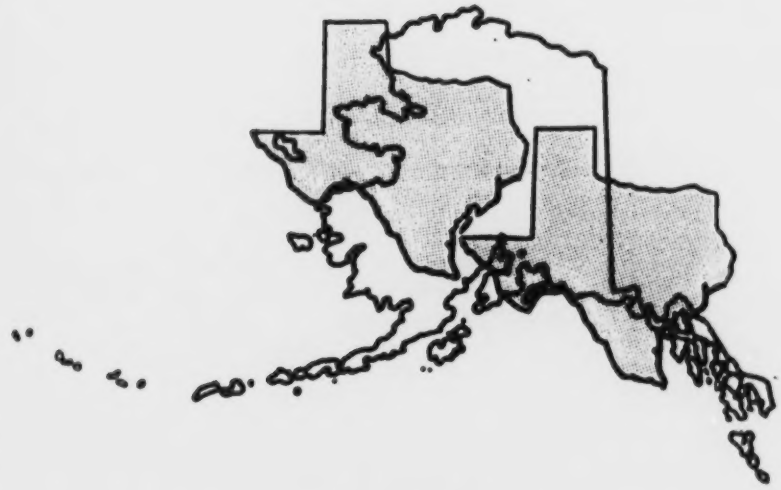
World Eagle graph. Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993. Pp. 727-817.

17

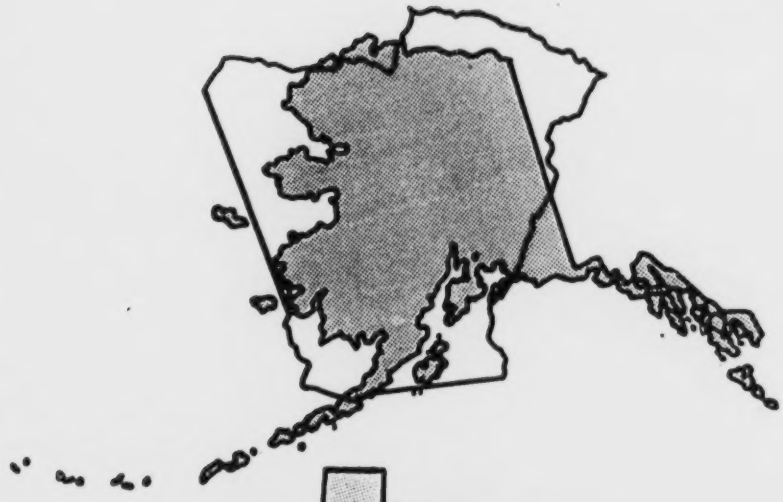
Middle East and United States in Same Scale

Boundaries are not authoritative

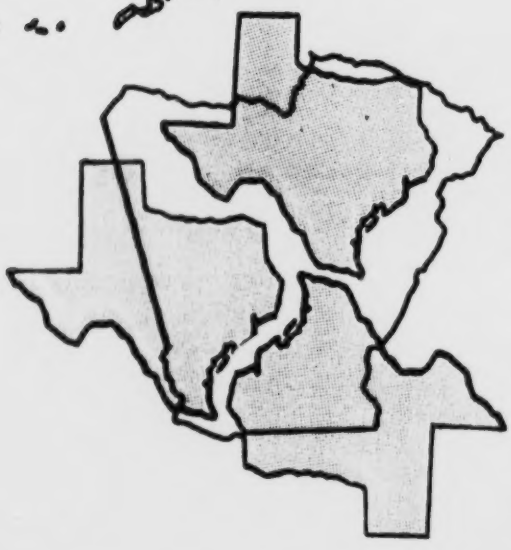
THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.



2 Texases Within Alaska



1 Alaska Within Algeria



3 Texases Within Algeria

	Texas	Alaska	Algeria
	266,807 sq mi 691,030 sq km	586,412 sq mi 1,518,807 sq km	918,497 sq mi 2,378,907 sq km

The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1992.

Some Population and Area Comparisons

	Morocco	Canada
Population	28,000,000	28,100,000
Area (sq mi)	172,320	3,560,220
(sq km)	446,136	9,217,409
Density	162	6

	Libya	Finland
Population	4,900,000	5,100,000
Area (sq mi)	679,300	117,600
(sq km)	1,758,708	304,466
Density	7	43

	Saudi Arabia	Australia
Population	17,500,000	17,800,000
Area (sq mi)	830,000	2,941,300
(sq km)	2,148,870	7,615,026
Density	21	6

An Equal Area Projection

Scale at latitude 30°

Miles	0	500	1000	1500	2000
Kilometers	0	1000	2000	3000	

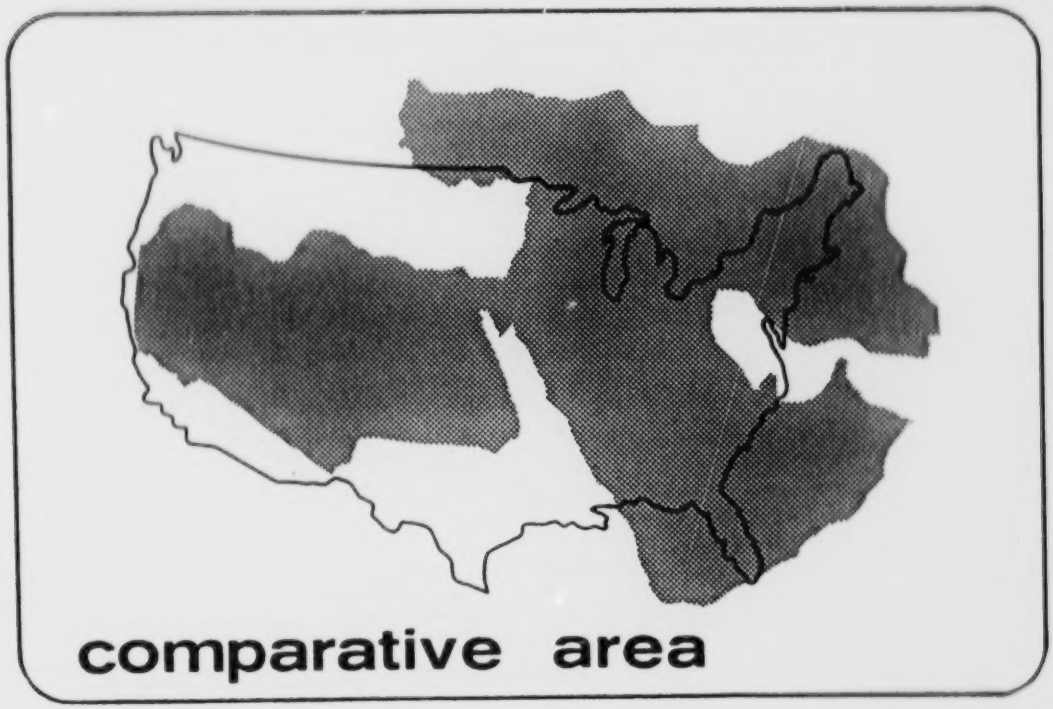
Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

Geography Notes
by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Afghanistan	Landlocked; narrow and strategic Vakhan (Wakhan Corridor) provides direct access to China and separates Pakistan from USSR.
Algeria:	Second-largest country in Africa (after Sudan).
Bahrain:	Close to primary Middle Eastern crude oil sources; strategic location in Persian Gulf through which much of Western world's crude oil must transit to reach open ocean.
Egypt:	Controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, shortest sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean, size and juxtaposition to Israel establishes its major role in Middle Eastern geopolitics.
Kuwait:	Strategic location at head of Persian Gulf
Lebanon:	Nahr al Litani only river in Near East not crossing an international boundary
Libya:	The great Mammade River Project, the largest water development scheme in the world, is being built to bring water from large aquifers under the Sahara to coastal cities.
Morocco:	Strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar.
Oman:	Strategic location with small foothold on Musandam Peninsula controlling Strait of Hormuz (17% of world's oil production transits this point going from Persian Gulf to Arabian Sea).
Qatar:	Strategic location in central Persian Gulf near major crude oil sources.
Saudi Arabia:	Extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal.
Tunisia:	Strategic location in central Mediterranean: only 144 km from Italy across the Strait of Sicily: borders Libya on East.
Turkey:	Strategic location controlling the Turkish straits (Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas.
United Arab Emirates:	Strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil.
Yemen:	Controls Bab el Mandeb, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes.

Source: U.S Central Intelligence Agency
The World Factbook 1993

The Middle East and the 48 Conterminous States



U.S.A	
Area of the 48 Conterminous States	2,868,986 sq mi (7,427,805 sq km)
Area of all 50 States	3,536,342 sq mi (9,384,658 sq km)
Population of all 50 States	358,300,000

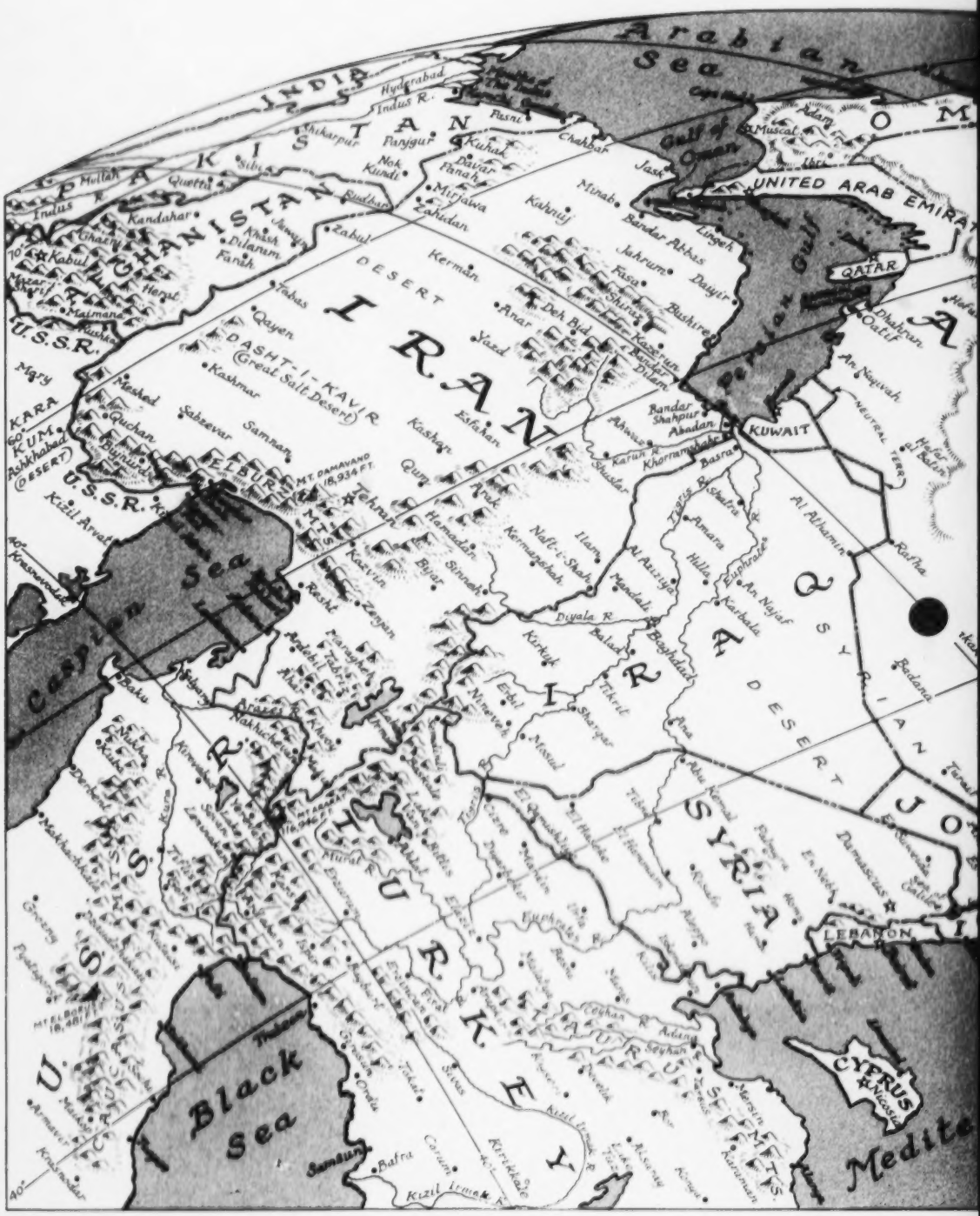
The Middle East (as shown)

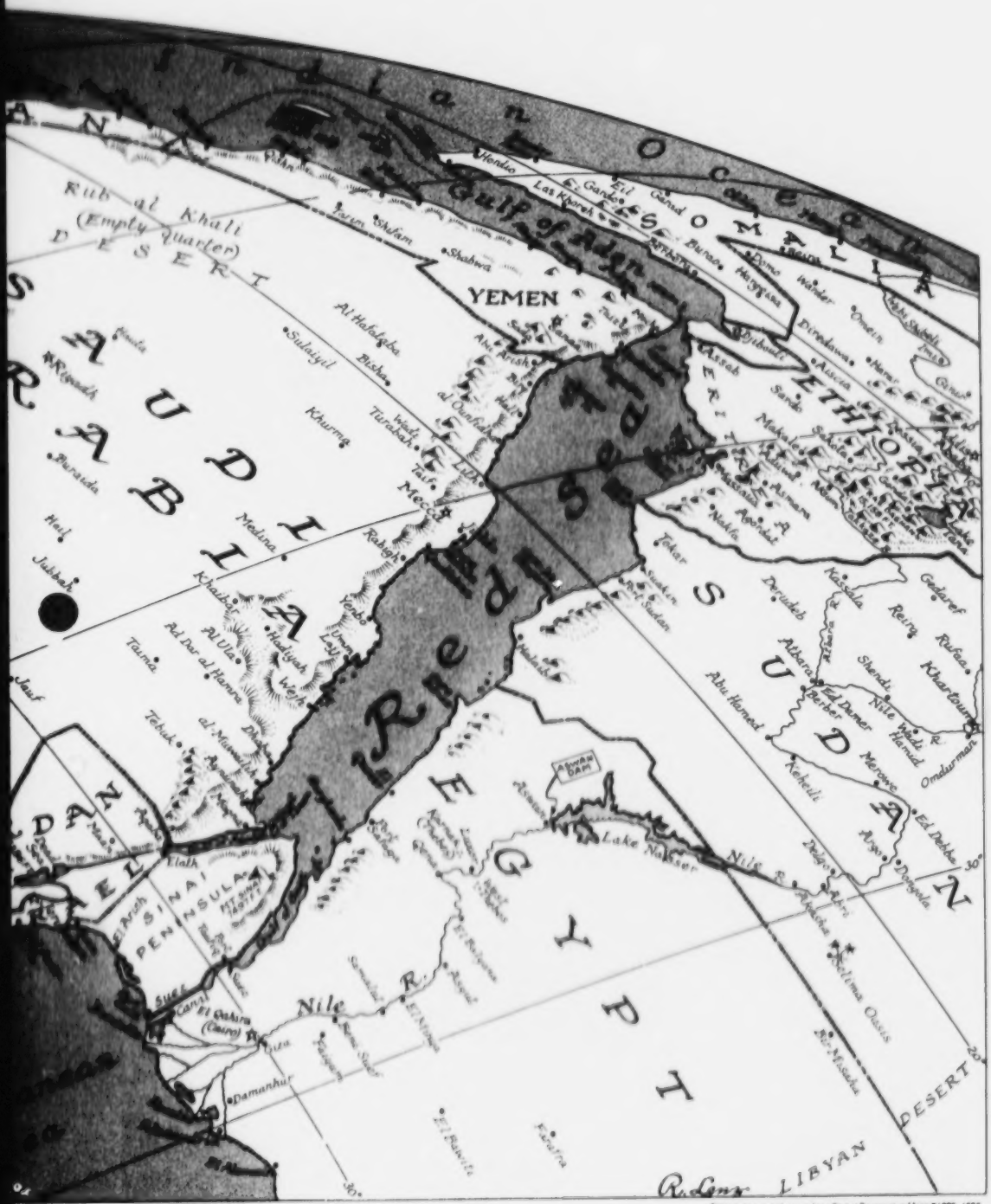
Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Area	3,441,740 sq mi (8,910,665 sq km)
Population	269,600,000

Not Shown: Afghanistan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.

World Eagle illustration based on one in United States Central Intelligence Agency's Issues in the Middle East: Atlas. 1973. Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

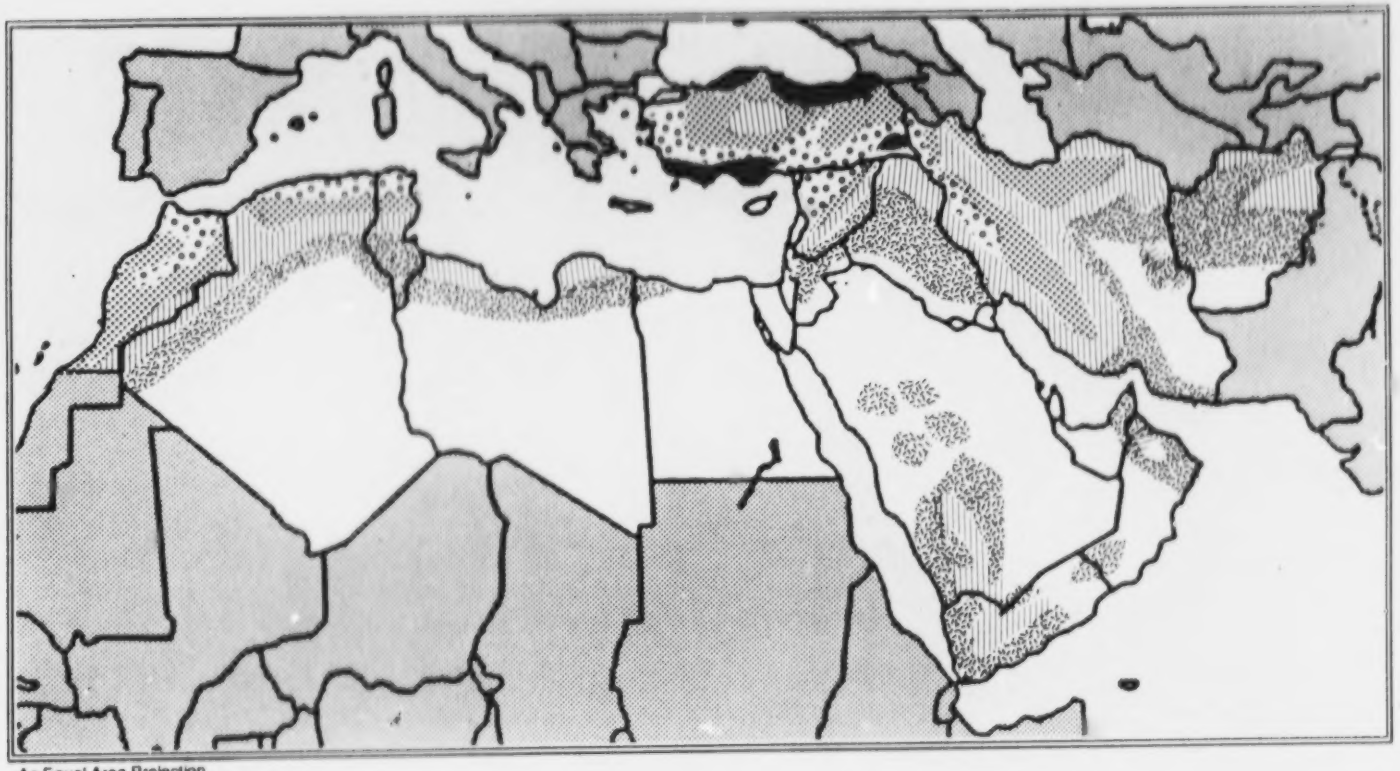

Arabian Sea
INDIA
Hyderabad
Indus R.
Rasni
Chahbar
Gulf of Oman
Muscat
Jask
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Mirab
Bandar Abbas
Lingeh
QATAR
Persian Gulf
Dhahran
Qatif
An Nuqrah
Neutral Terr.
Bandar Shahpur
Abadan
KUWAIT
Khorramshahr
Basra
Shatt el Arab
Al Ahmadi
Ratha
Mina Saud
Hafar el Batin
Pakistan
Quetta
Sibi
Nok Kundi
Mirjawa
Zahidan
Kahnuj
Kandahar
Ghazni
Kabul
Herat
Farah
Zabul
Kerman
Jahrum
Fasa
Darayir
Shiraz
Bushire
Afghanistan
U.S.S.R.
Maimana
Qayen
Tabas
DASHT-I-KAVIR (Great Salt Desert)
Anar
Yazd
Deh Bid
Kashmar
Mary
Mashad
Sabzevar
Sarakhs
Esfahan
Kashan
IRAN
KARA KUM (DESERT)
Ashkhabad
Quchan
Bujnurd
ELBURZ MTS.
MT. DAMAVAND 18,934 FT.
Tehran
Qum
Arak
Karun R.
Shuster
Kizil Arvat
Krasnovodsk
Caspian Sea
Kazvin
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Naft-i-Shah
Ilam
Al Amara
Hilla
Euphrates R.
An Najaf
Karbala
Al Hillah
Rasht
Zenjan
Sinneh
Diyala R.
Baghdad
Baku
Tabriz
Mianeh
Kirkuk
Erbil
Tikrit
Mosul
Nineveh
Sharqat
Ana
Rutbah
Syrian Desert
Jordan
Abu Kemal
Tibni
Deir Hafer
Palmyra
Damascus
Syria
Lebanon
Beirut
Sidon
Galilee
Nablus
Jericho
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Amman
Irbid
Haifa
Nazareth
Tiberias
Jordan R.
Mediterranean Sea
Cyprus
Nicosia
Turkey
Black Sea
Trabzon
Samsun
Batra
Sivas
Erzurum
Kizil Irmak R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Mt. Ararat 16,946 FT.
Mt. Elbrus 18,481 FT.
U.S.S.R.
Grozny
Makhachkala
Derbent
Kuba
Nukha
Kirovabad
Armavir
Krasnodar
Stavropol
Kuma R.
Terek R.
Kura R.
Aras R.
Araks
Ardabil
Khoy
Urmia
Lake Urmia
Rezaiyeh
Mahabad
Sanandaj
Bijar
Saqqez
Kirmanshah
Khanaqin
Kifri
Kirkuk
Erbil
Mosul
Nineveh
Sharqat
Tikrit
Ana
Rutbah
Syrian Desert
Jordan
Abu Kemal
Tibni
Deir Hafer
Palmyra
Damascus
Syria
Lebanon
Beirut
Sidon
Galilee
Nablus
Jericho
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Amman
Irbid
Haifa
Nazareth
Tiberias
Jordan R.
Mediterranean Sea
Cyprus
Nicosia
Turkey
Black Sea
Trabzon
Samsun
Batra
Sivas
Erzurum
Kizil Irmak R.
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Mt. Ararat 16,946 FT.
Mt. Elbrus 18,481 FT.
U.S.S.R.
Grozny
Makhachkala
Derbent
Kuba
Nukha
Kirovabad
Armavir
Krasnodar
Stavropol
Kuma R.
Terek R.
Kura R.
Aras R.
Araks
Ardabil
Khoy
Urmia
Lake Urmia
Rezaiyeh
Mahabad
Sanandaj
Bijar
Saqqez
Kirmanshah
Khanaqin
Kifri
Kirkuk



This map is one of a set of ten Global Perspective Maps ©1980, 1987 and 1988 Russell H. Lenz. All rights reserved. Published by World Eagle, Inc., 64 Washburn Avenue, Wellesley, MA 02181 U.S.A.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Annual Rainfall



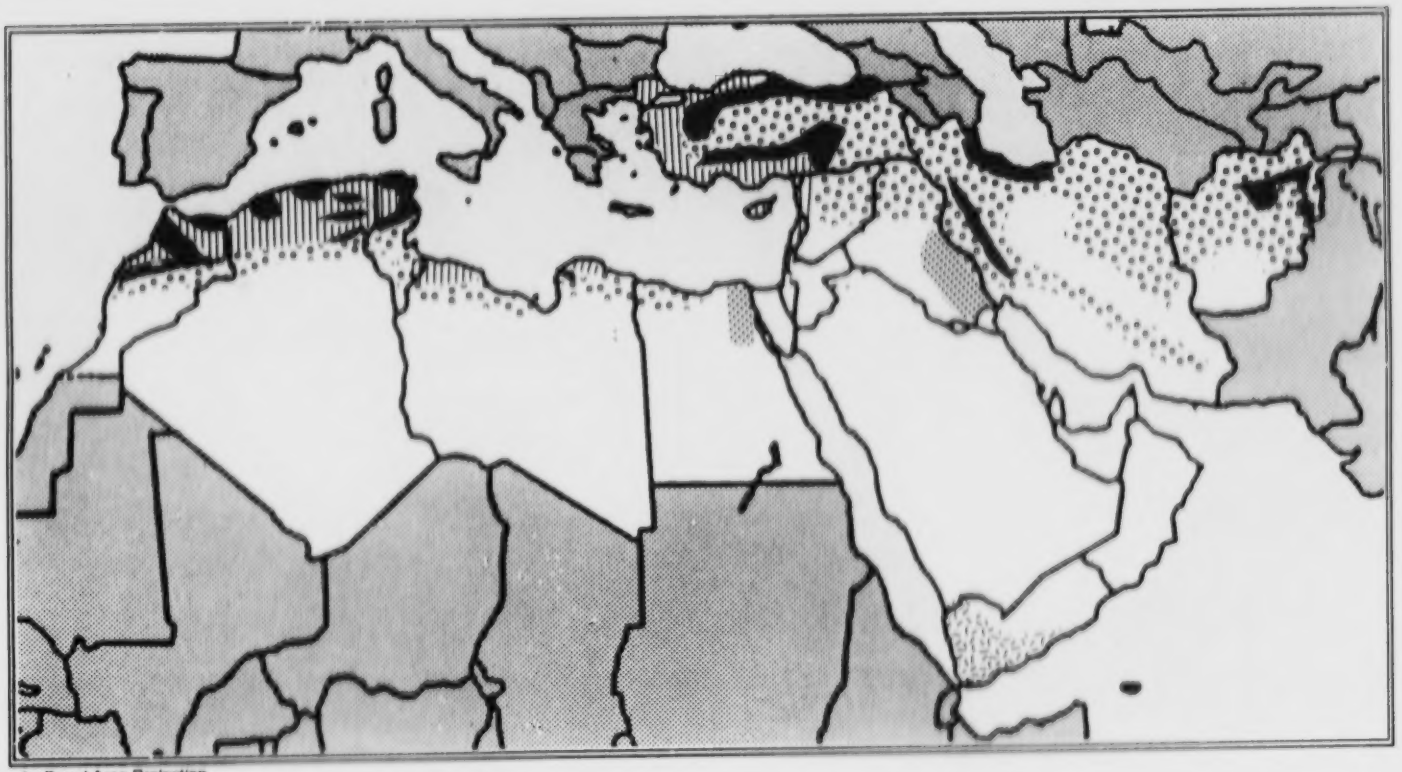
An Equal Area Projection

Inches		Millimetres
0		0
4		100
8		200
16		400
24		600
40		1000

World Eagle illustration adapted from The Middle East and North Africa 1984-85, Thirty-First Edition, pages 8-9, Europa Publications Limited.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Natural Vegetation



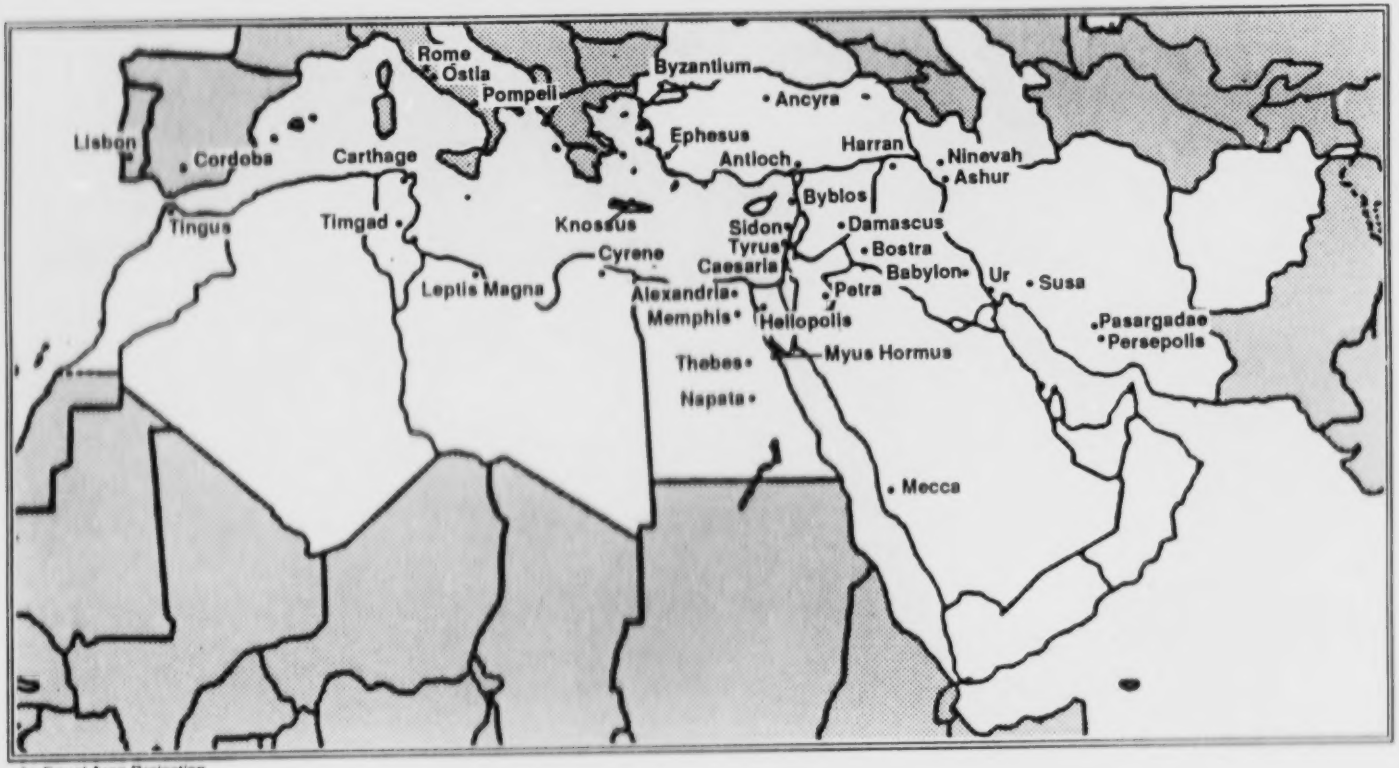
An Equal Area Projection

- Woodland (scrub to forest)
- Mediterranean type
- S. Arabian-Ethiopian type
- Steppeland
- Desert
- Riverine (including Sudd)

World Eagle illustration adapted from The Middle East and North Africa, 1984-85. Thirty-First Edition, pages 15-16, Europa Publications Limited.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Some Cities of Historical Note

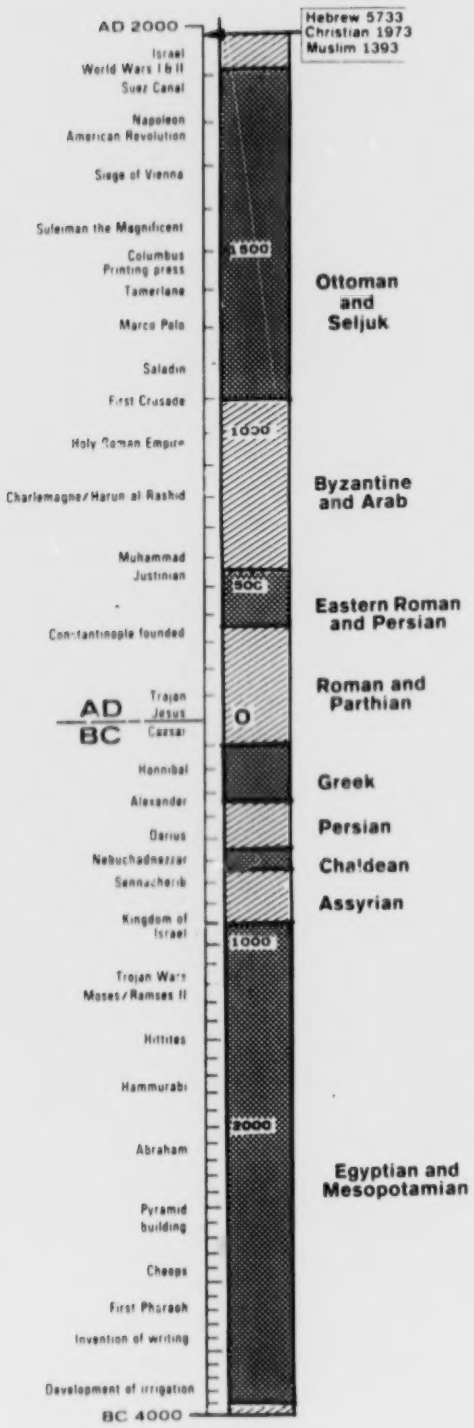


An Equal Area Projection

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY, 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Roman North Africa

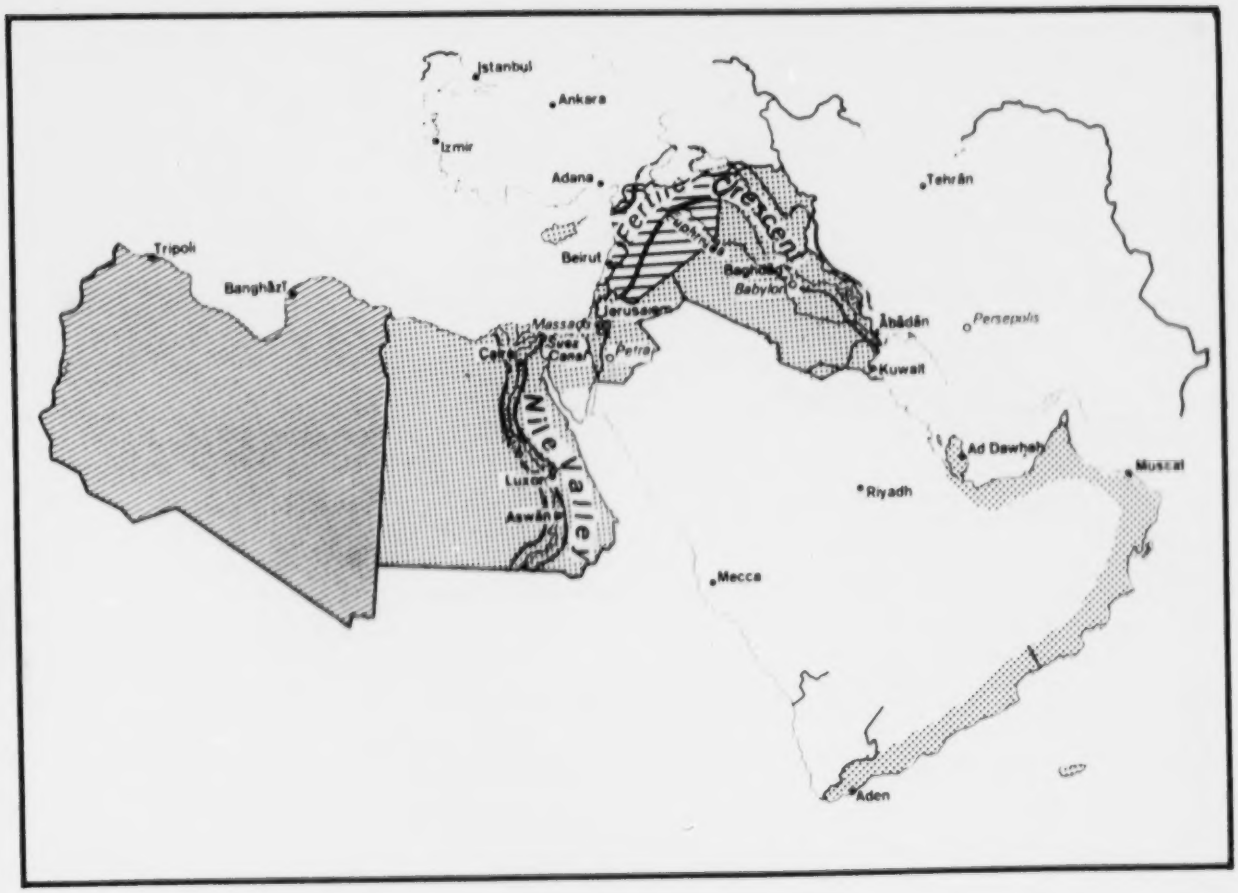
Historical Perspective



Time bar scale is a logarithmic progression toward 2000 A.D.

Source: United States Central Intelligence Agency. Issues in the Middle East: Atlas. 1973

European Imperialism
(Post World War I)

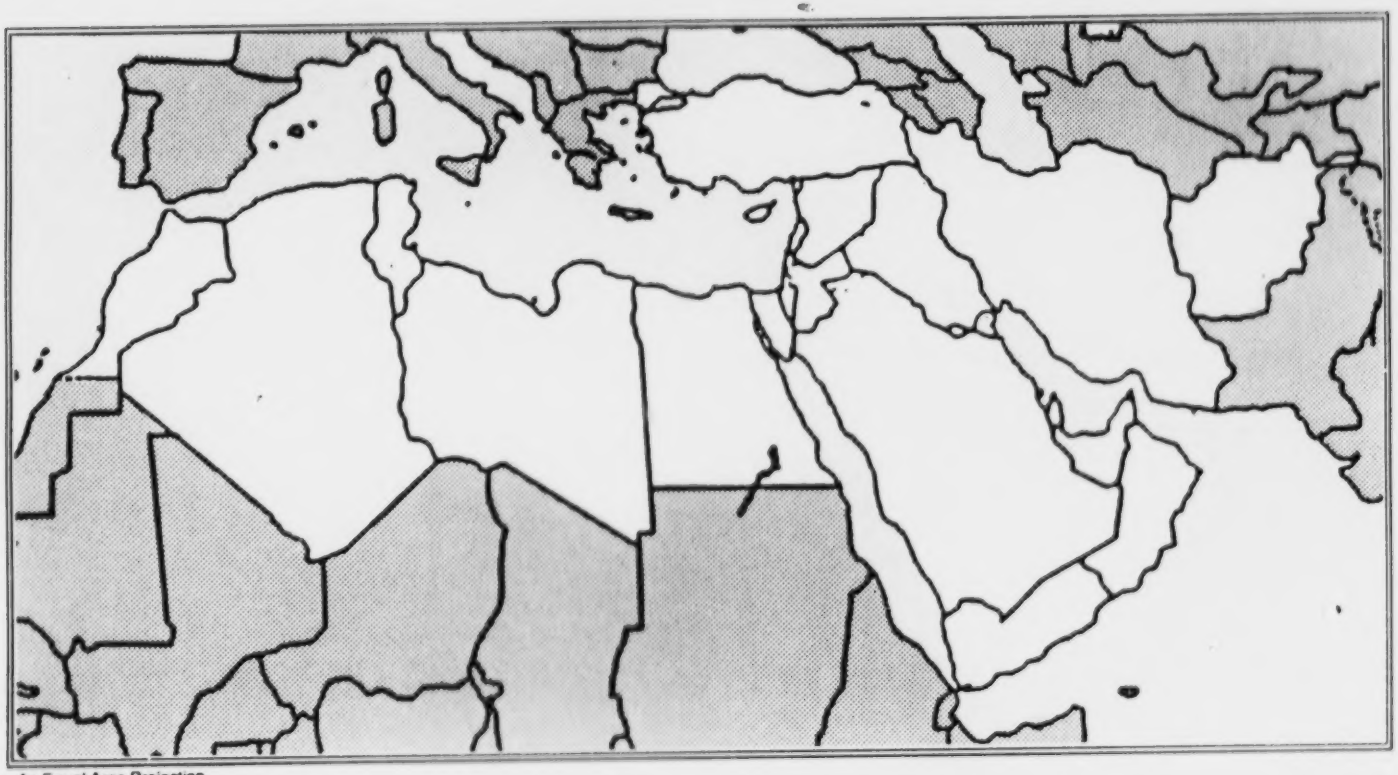


Map based on illustration in United States Central Intelligence Agency. Issues in the Middle East: Atlas. 1973.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Political Map: Blank Outline

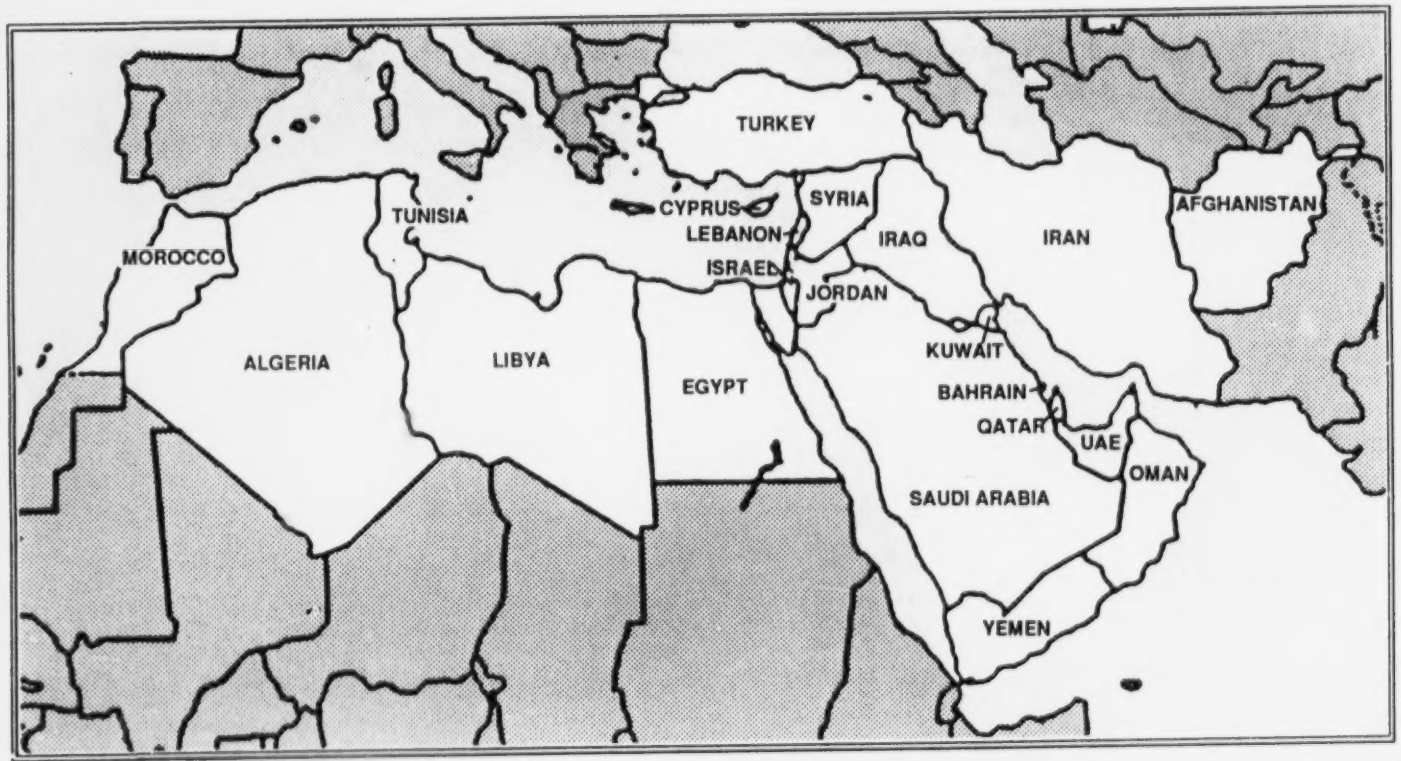


An Equal Area Projection

35

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Political Map: Countries Only



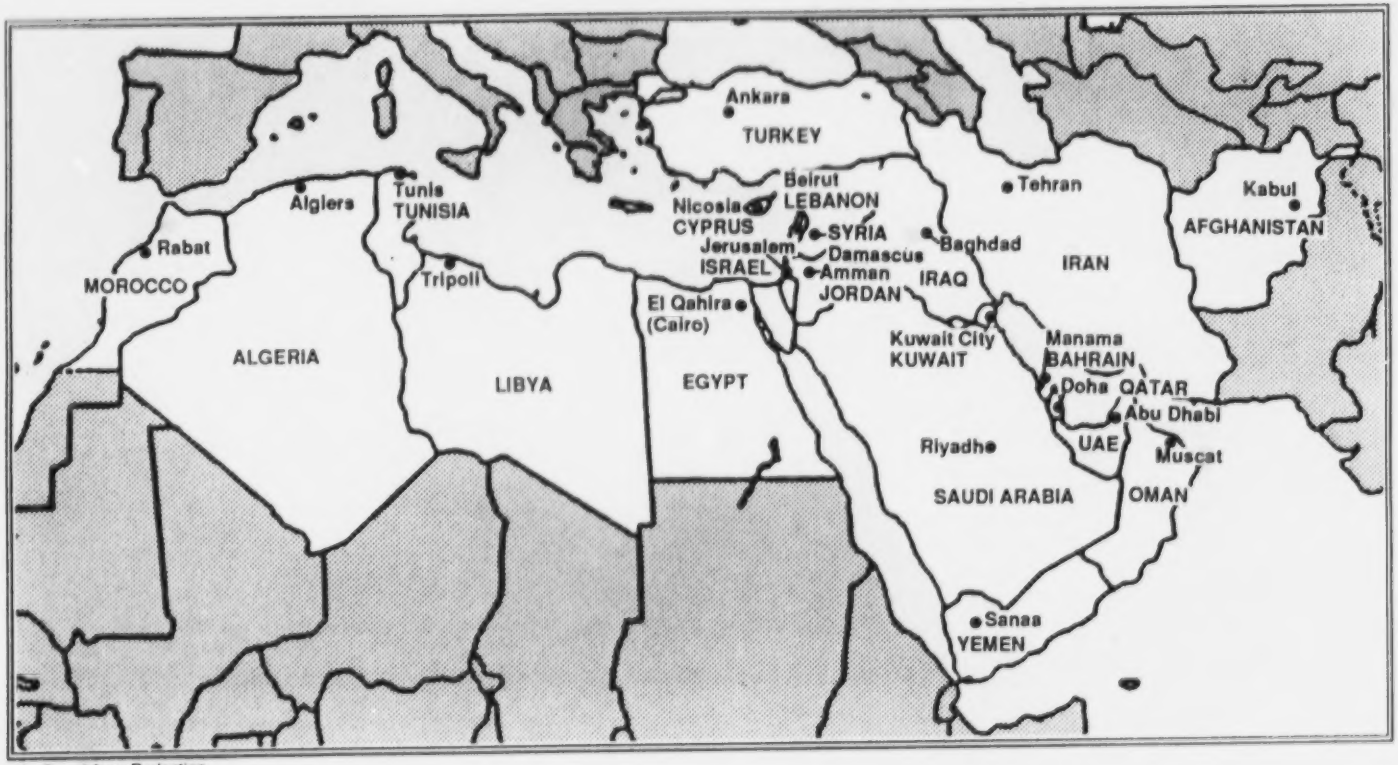
An Equal Area Projection

37

33

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY (1983 Revised Edition)
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

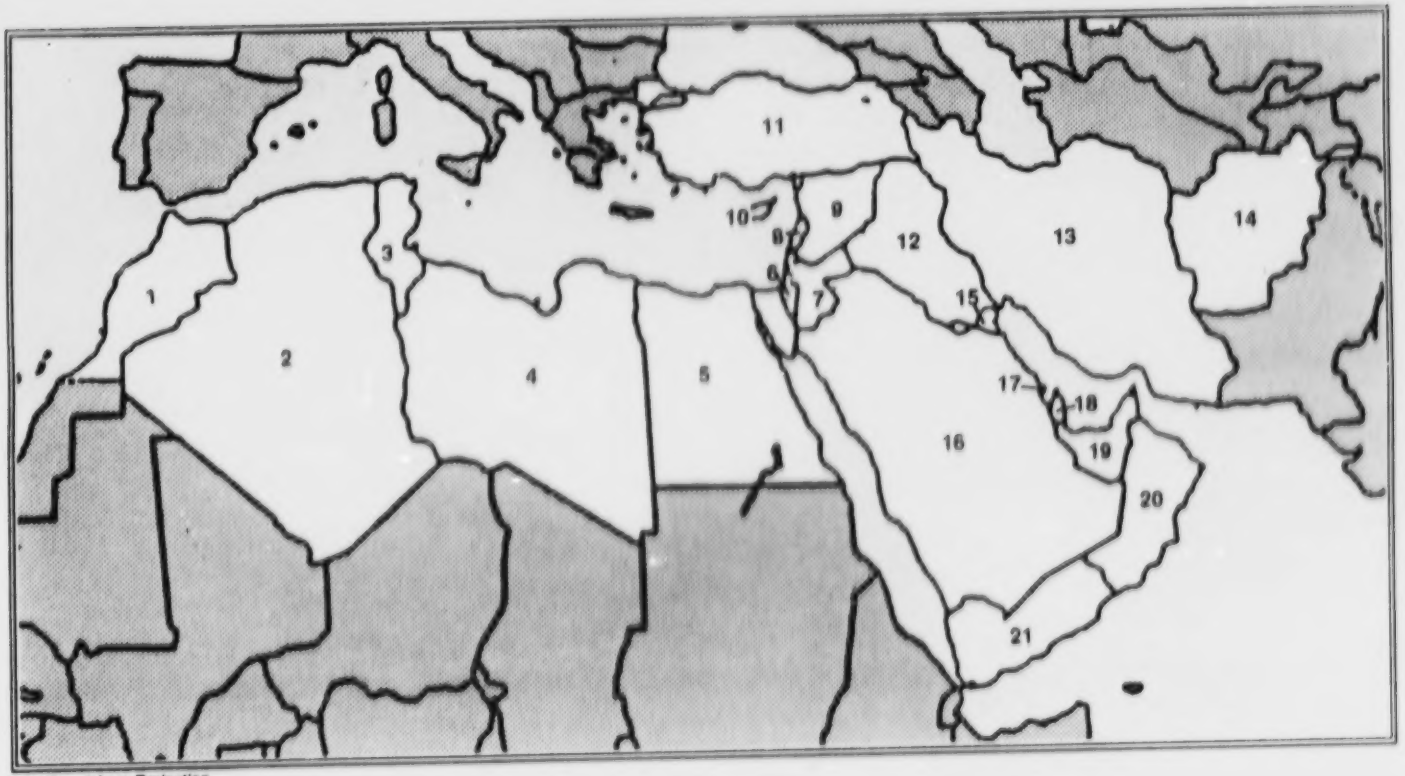
Political Map: Countries and Capitals



An Equal Area Projection

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1980 Revised Edition
1111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Name Them !
(Countries)

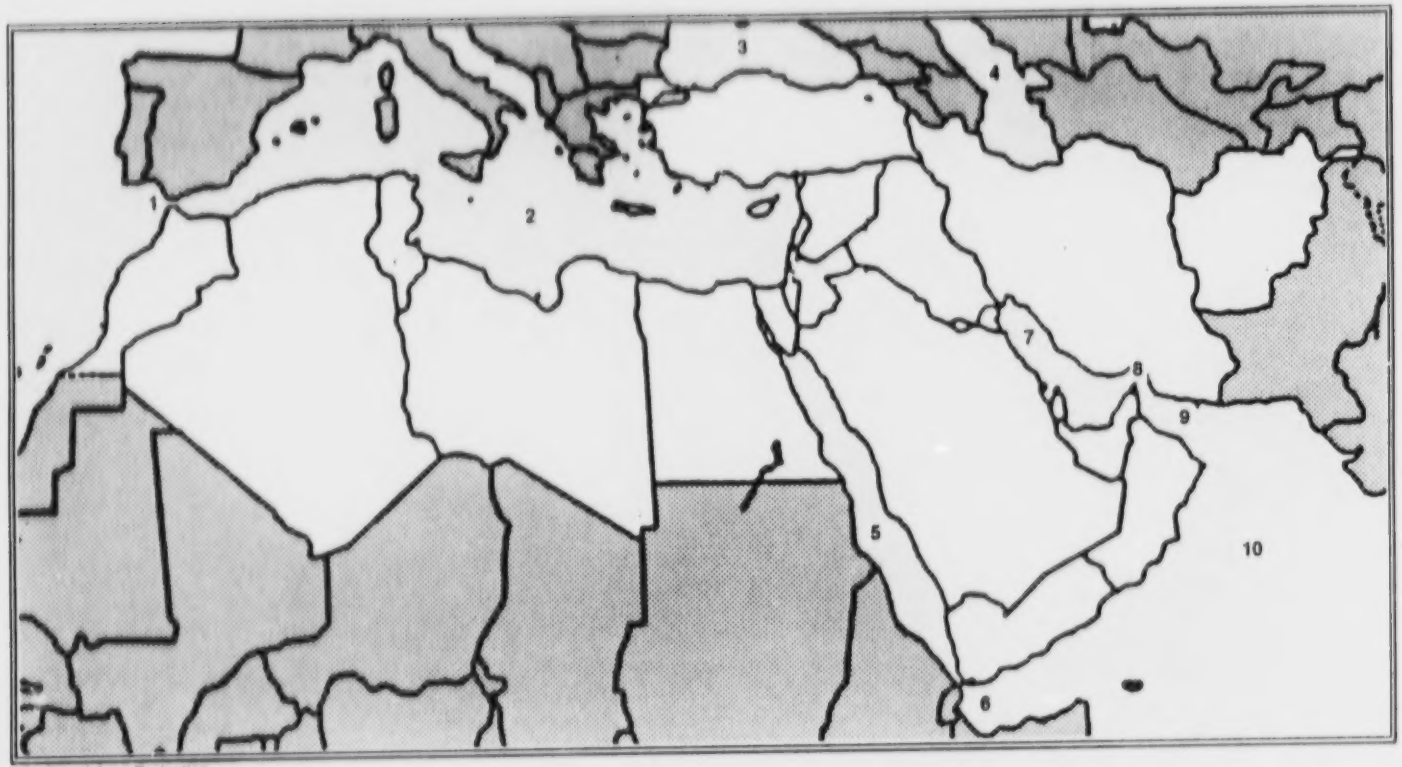


An Equal Area Projection

1 Morocco, 2 Algeria, 3 Tunisia, 4 Libya, 5 Egypt,
6 Israel, 7 Jordan, 8 Lebanon, 9 Syria, 10 Cyprus,
11 Turkey, 12 Iraq, 13 Iran, 14 Afghanistan,
15 Kuwait, 16 Saudi Arabia, 17 Bahrain, 18 Qatar,
19 UAE, 20 Oman, 21 Yemen.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

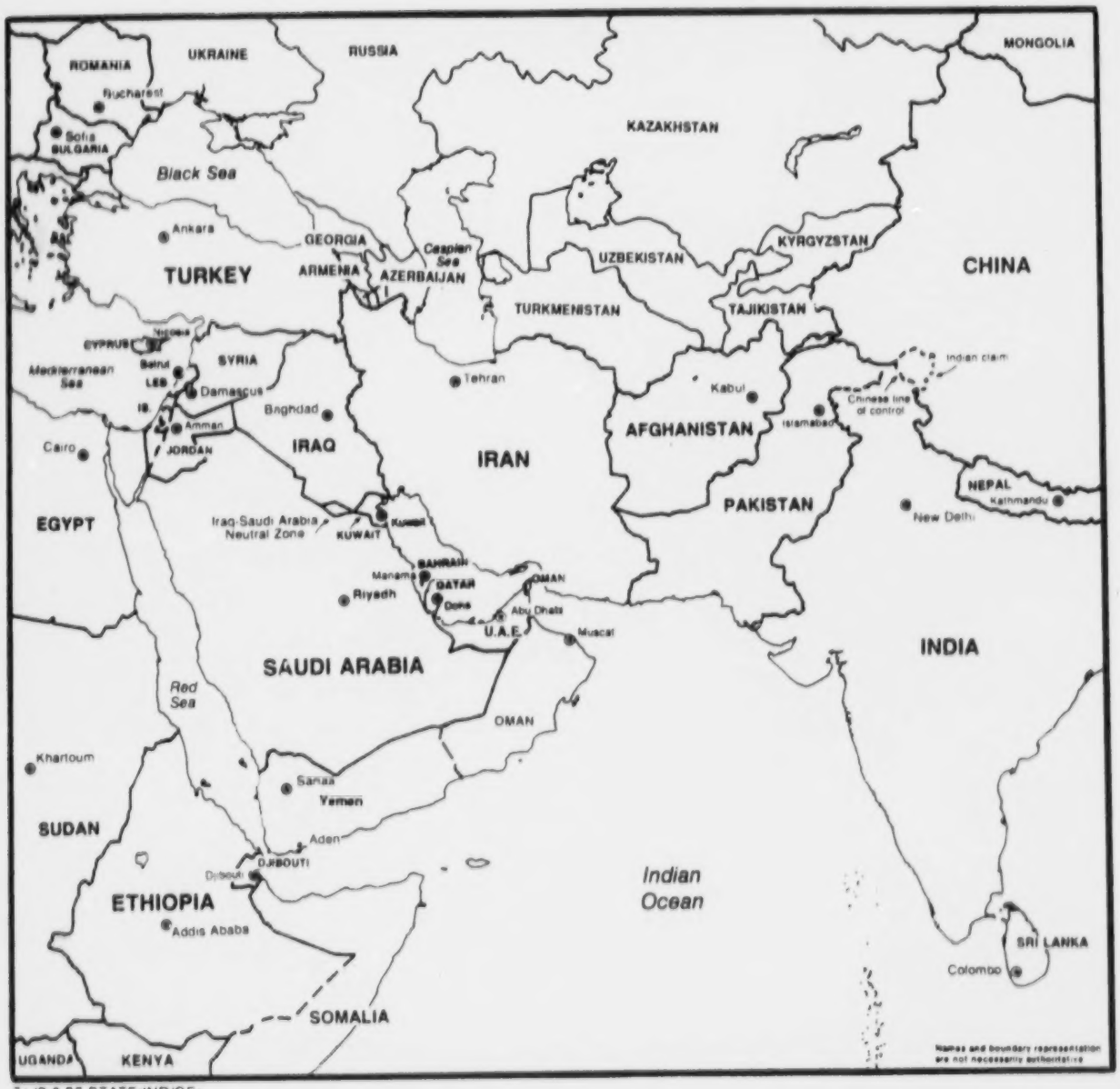
Name Them !
(Bodies of Water)



An Equal Area Projection

1 Strait of Gibraltar 2 Mediterranean Sea
3 Black Sea 4 Caspian Sea 5 Red Sea 6 Gulf of Aden 7 Persian Gulf 8 Strait of Hormuz 9 Gulf of Oman 10 Arabian Sea

From Cairo to Kathmandu



7139 6-87 STATE(INR/GE)

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

Base map is by U.S. Department of State, June 1987. Boundaries between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, Oman, and United Arab Emirates are World Eagle approximations.

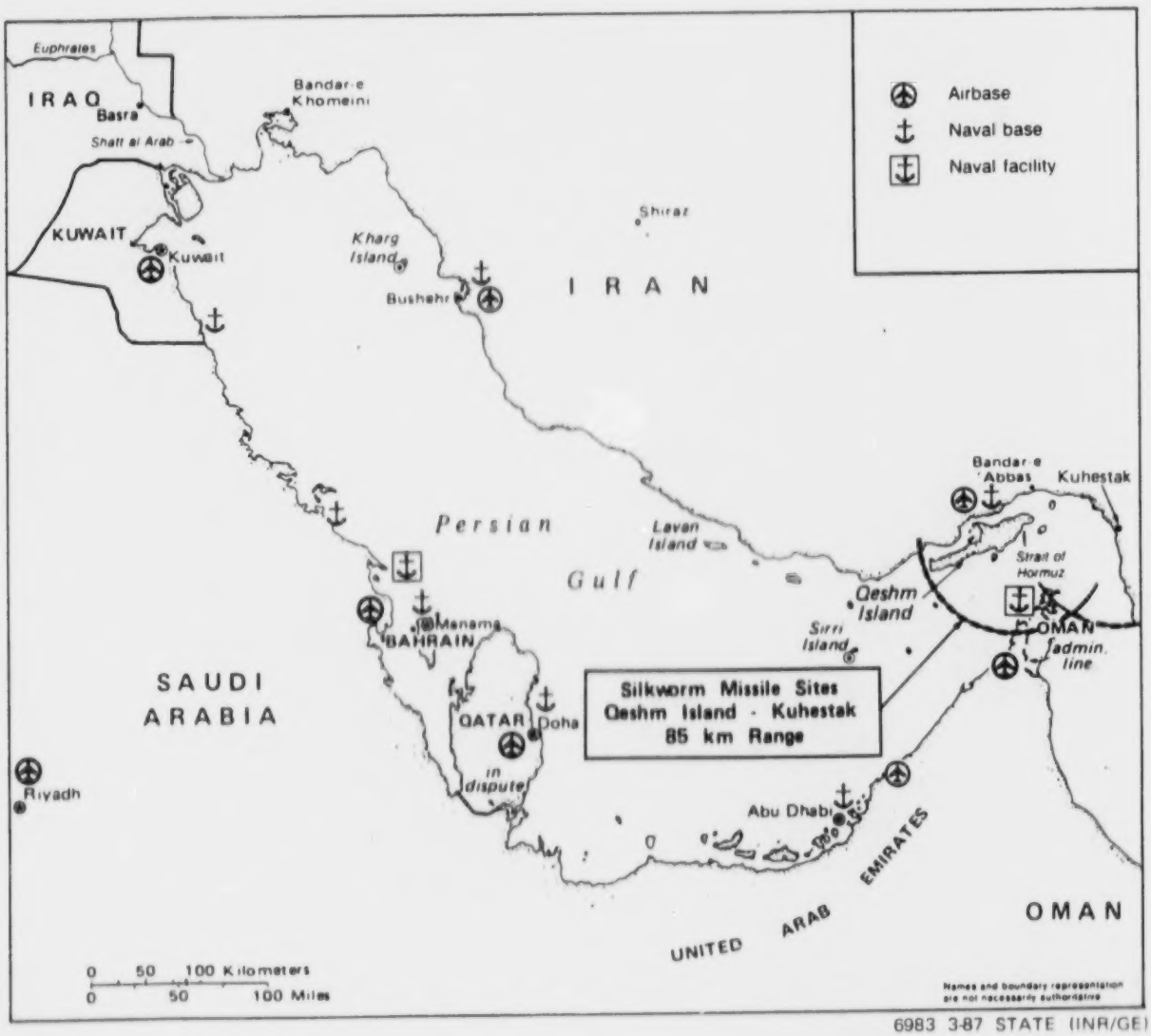
Boundaries in the Arabian Peninsula

Office of The Geographer
U.S. Department of State

Cartographer: Lee Dillon

Source: U.S. Department of State. Geographic Notes. No. 13, March 1991.

A Department of State Map of the Persian Gulf



Map dated March 1987. Reprinted here from U.S. Department of State. U.S. Policy in the Persian Gulf. Special Report No. 166, July 1987.

Current Territorial Disputes

AFGHANISTAN

Disputes: Pashtunistan issue over the North-West Frontier Province with Pakistan; periodic disputes with Iran over Helmand water rights; Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Iran continue to support clients in country; power struggles among various groups for control of Kabul, regional rivalries among emerging warlords, and traditional tribal disputes continue

ALGERIA

Disputes: Libya claims about 19,400 km² in southeastern Algeria; land boundary disputes with Tunisia under discussion

BAHRAIN

Disputes: territorial dispute with Qatar over the Hawār Islands; maritime boundary with Qatar

CYPRUS

Disputes: 1974 hostilities divided the island into two de facto autonomous areas—a Greek area controlled by the Cypriot Government (60% of the island's land area) and a Turkish-Cypriot area (35% of the island) that are separated by a narrow UN buffer zone; in addition, there are two UK sovereign base areas (about 5% of the island's land area)

EGYPT

Disputes: Administrative boundary with Sudan does not coincide with international boundary

IRAN

Disputes: Iran and Iraq restored diplomatic relations in 1990 but are still trying to work out written agreements settling outstanding disputes from their eight-year war concerning border demarcation, prisoners-of-war, and freedom of navigation and sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab waterway; Iran occupies two islands in the Persian Gulf claimed by the UAE: Ţunb aṣ Ṣughrá (Arabic), Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Kūchek (Persian) or Lesser Tunb, and Ţunb al Kubrá (Arabic), Jazīreh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg (Persian) or Greater Tunb; it jointly administers with the UAE an island in the Persian Gulf claimed by the UAE, Abū Mūsá (Arabic) or Jazīreh-ye Abū Mūsá (Persian)

IRAQ

Disputes: Iran and Iraq restored diplomatic relations in 1990 but are still trying to work out written agreements settling outstanding disputes from their eight-year war concerning border demarcation, prisoners-of-war, and freedom of navigation and sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab waterway; in April 1991 official Iraqi acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 687, which demands that Iraq accept the inviolability of the boundary set forth in its 1963 agreement with Kuwait, ending earlier claims to Bubiyan and Warbah Islands or to all of Kuwait; a United Nations Boundary Demarcation Commission is demarcating the Iraq-Kuwait boundary persuant to Resolution 687, and, on 17 June 1992, the UN Security Council reaffirmed the finality of the Boundary Demarcation Commission's decisions; periodic disputes with upstream riparian Syria over Euphrates water rights; potential dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

ISRAEL

Disputes: separated from Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank by the 1949 Armistice Line; differences with Jordan over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that separates the two countries; West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with status to be determined; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; water-sharing issues with Jordan

JORDAN

Disputes: differences with Israel over the location of the 1949 Armistice Line that separates the two countries

KUWAIT

Disputes: in April 1991 official Iraqi acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 687, which demands that Iraq accept the inviolability of the boundary set forth in its 1963 agreement with Kuwait, ending earlier claims to Bubiyan and Warbah Islands or to all of Kuwait; a UN Boundary Demarcation Commission is demarcating the Iraq-Kuwait boundary persuant to Resolution 687, and, on 17 June 1992, the UN Security Council reaffirmed the finality of the Boundary Demarcation Commission's decisions; ownership of Qārūh and Umm al Marādim Islands disputed by Saudi Arabia

LEBANON

Disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982; Syrian troops in northern Lebanon since October 1976

continued →

Current Territorial Disputes continued

LIBYA

Disputes: claims and occupies the 100,000 km² Aozou Strip in northern Chad; maritime boundary dispute with Tunisia; Libya claims about 19,400 km² in northern Niger; Libya claims about 19,400 km² in southeastern Algeria

MOROCCO

Disputes: claims and administers Western Sahara, but sovereignty is unresolved; the UN is attempting to hold a referendum; the UN-administered cease-fire has been currently in effect since September 1991 Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberanía) on and off the coast of Morocco —the coastal enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla which Morocco contests as well as the islands of Peñón de Alhucemas, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas

OMAN

Disputes: no defined boundary with most of UAE; Administrative Line with UAE in far north; there is a proposed treaty with Yemen (which has not yet been formally accepted) to settle the Omani-Yemeni boundary

QATAR

Disputes: location and status of Qatar's southern boundaries with Saudi Arabia and UAE are unresolved; territorial dispute with Bahrain over the Ḥawār Islands; maritime boundary with Bahrain

SAUDI ARABIA

Disputes: no defined boundaries with Yemen; location and status of Saudi Arabia's boundaries with Qatar and UAE are unresolved; Kuwaiti ownership of Qārūh and Umm al Marādim Islands is disputed by Saudi Arabia

SYRIA

Disputes: separated from Israel by the 1949 Armistice Line; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Hatay question with Turkey; periodic disputes with Iraq over Euphrates water rights; ongoing dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

TUNISIA

Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Libya; land boundary disputes with Algeria under discussion

TURKEY

Disputes: complex maritime and air (but not territorial) disputes with Greece in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question; Hatay question with Syria; ongoing dispute with downstream riparians (Syria and Iraq) over water development plans for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

UAE

Disputes: boundary with Qatar is unresolved; no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia; no defined boundary with most of Oman, but Administrative Line in far north; claims two islands in the Persian Gulf occupied by Iran (Jaztreh-ye Tonb-e Bozorg or Greater Tunb, and Jaztreh-ye Tonb-e Kūchek or Lesser Tunb); claims island in the Persian Gulf jointly administered with Iran (Jaztreh-ye Abū Mūsá or Abū Mūsá.)

YEMEN

Disputes: undefined section of boundary with Saudi Arabia; Administrative Line with Oman; there is a proposed treaty with Oman (which has not yet been formerly accepted) to settle the Yemeni-Omani boundary

---

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992

Countries, Populations, and Capitals

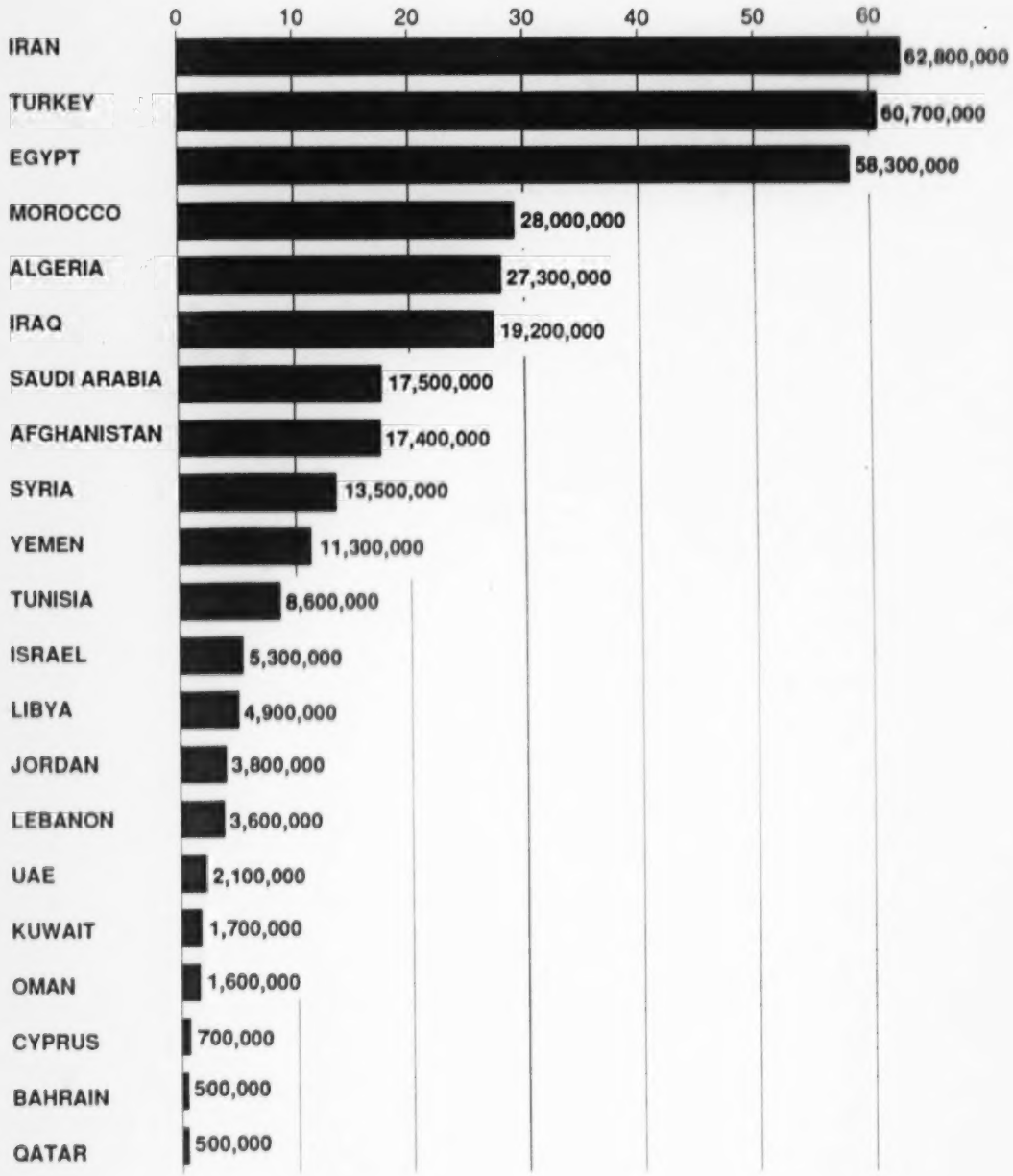
	Estimated 1993 Population	Capital	Estimated Population	Year (est'd)
Afghanistan	17,400,000	Kabul	1,400,000	1988
Algeria	27,300,000	Algiers (El Djazair)	1,483,000	1987
Bahrain	500,000	Manama	151,000	1988
Cyprus	700,000	Nicosia	166,000	1989
Egypt	58,300,000	El Qahira (Cairo)	6,452,000	1990
Iran	62,800,000	Tehran	6,022,000	1986 cen.
Iraq	19,200,000	Baghdad	3,400,000 (met.)	1985
Israel	5,300,000	Jerusalem	493,000	1988
Jordan	3,800,000	Amman	936,000	1989
Kuwait	1,700,000	Kuwait City	167,750*	1985
Lebanon	3,600,000	Beirut	1,100,000	1991
Libya	4,900,000	Tripoli	591,000	1988
Morocco	28,000,000	Rabat	556,000	1984
Oman	1,600,000	Muscat	85,000	1990
Qatar	500,000	Doha	250,000	1987
Saudi Arabia	17,500,000	Riyadh	1,380,000	1986
Syria	13,500,000	Damascus	1,361,000	1989
Tunisia	8,600,000	Tunis	1,000,000	1984
Turkey	60,700,000	Ankara	2,553,000	1990
UAE	2,100,000	Abu Dhabi	722,000	1990
Yemen	6,700,000	Sanaa	427,000	1986

* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1992-93

Population figures for countries from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993.

50

Estimated Populations for Mid-1993



World Eagle graph. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

Populations Estimated for mid-1993 and Projected to 2010 and 2025

	mid-1993	2010	2025
Afghanistan	17,400,000	34,600,000	48,800,000
Algeria	27,300,000	38,200,000	46,800,000
Bahrain	500,000	800,000	1,100,000
Cyprus	700,000	700,000	900,000
Egypt	58,300,000	82,500,000	104,600,000
Iran	62,800,000	106,800,000	161,900,000
Iraq	19,200,000	34,500,000	52,600,000
Israel	5,300,000	6,900,000	8,000,000
Jordan	3,800,000	6,200,000	8,300,000
Kuwait	1,700,000	3,200,000	4,600,000
Lebanon	3,600,000	5,000,000	6,100,000
Libya	4,900,000	8,900,000	14,400,000
Morocco	28,000,000	38,100,000	46,300,000
Oman	1,600,000	3,000,000	4,900,000
Qatar	500,000	600,000	700,000
Saudi Arabia	17,500,000	30,300,000	48,700,000
Syria	13,500,000	24,200,000	36,500,000
Tunisia	8,600,000	11,300,000	13,400,000
Turkey	60,700,000	81,800,000	98,700,000
UAE	2,100,000	2,700,000	3,200,000
Yemen	11,300,000	20,000,000	31,600,000
Others			
Canada	28,100,000	32,700,000	35,700,000
China	1,178,500,000	1,397,800,000	1,546,300,000
Germany	81,100,000	72,200,000	73,200,000
Japan	124,800,000	130,400,000	125,800,000
Mexico	90,000,000	118,500,000	137,500,000
Russia	149,000,000	153,000,000	152,300,000
USA	258,300,000	298,600,000	334,700,000
United Kingdom	58,000,000	59,900,000	61,000,000

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

52

Demographic Statistics

	Crude Birth Rate (%) [1]	Crude Death Rate (%) [1]	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births) [2]	Total Fertility Rate (%) [3]	Life Expectancy at Birth (Male/Female) (years) [4]
Afghanistan	49	22	168	6.9	42/43
Algeria	34	7	61	4.9	65/67
Bahrain	27	3	20	3.9	70/74
Cyprus	19	9	11	2.4	74/79
Egypt	31	8	56	4.6	59/62
Iran	45	10	76	6.6	62/62
Iraq	45	8	79	7.0	63/64
Israel	21	7	9.4	2.9	75/78
Jordan	40	4	34	6.0	70/73
Kuwait	32	2	14	4.4	72/77
Lebanon	28	7	46	3.7	66/70
Libya	42	8	68	6.4	62/66
Morocco	31	8	57	4.2	64/67
Oman	42	7	44	6.7	64/68
Qatar	23	2	26	4.3	69/74
Saudi Arabia	39	7	65	6.8	64/67
Syria	45	7	48	7.1	64/66
Tunisia	25	6	43	3.4	67/69
Turkey	29	7	59	3.6	64/69
UAE	31	3	25	4.9	69/74
Yemen	53	21	131	7.5	46/47
OTHERS					
Canada	15	7	6.8	1.8	74/81
China	18	7	53	1.9	68/71
Germany	10	11	6.7	1.4	72/78
Japan	10	7	4.4	1.5	76/82
Mexico	29	6	38	3.4	66/73
Russia	12	11	20	1.7	64/74
USA	16	9	8.6	2.0	72/79
United Kingdom	14	11	7.1	1.8	73/78

1 Birth and Death Rate: These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude rates in more developed countries (MDCs) are often higher than those in less developed countries (LDCs) because the MDCs have a larger proportion of older persons.

2 Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under age one year per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with decimals are completely registered national statistics, while those without are estimates from sources cited above.

3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

4 Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years a newborn infant can be expected to live under current mortality levels.

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

Current Rate of Natural Increase and Population Doubling Time in Years, if Current Rate of Natural Increase Continued

	Current Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time
Afghanistan	2.8%	25
Algeria	2.7%	26
Bahrain	2.4%	29
Cyprus	1.0%	71
Egypt	2.3%	30
Iran	3.5%	20
Iraq	3.7%	19
Israel	1.5%	47
Jordan	3.6%	19
Kuwait	3.0%	23
Lebanon	2.1%	33
Libya	3.4%	21
Morocco	2.4%	29
Oman	3.5%	20
Qatar	2.1%	33
Saudi Arabia	3.2%	22
Syria	3.8%	18
Tunisia	1.9%	36
Turkey	2.2%	32
UAE	2.8%	25
Yemen	3.2%	22

	Current Rate of Natural Increase	Population Doubling Time
Others		
Africa	2.9%	24
Western Asia	2.8%	25
Southern Asia	2.3%	31
Southeast Asia	1.9%	36
Central America	2.5%	28
Europe	0.2%	382
Russia	0.1	990
Germany	-0.1%	--
United Kingdom	0.3%	267
Mexico	2.3%	30
Japan	0.3%	217
China	1.2%	60
Canada	0.8%	87
USA	0.8%	92

POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this % ...	will cause the population of that area to double in ...
0.5%	139 years
1.0	69
1.5	46
2.0	35
2.5	28
3.0	23
3.5	20
4.0	17

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

Government Views of Fertility Level and Percent of Married Women Using Contraception

	Government View of Fertility Level (H = Too High, S = Satisfactory, L = Too Low) [1]	Percent of Married Women Using Contraception (Total/Modern) [2]
Afghanistan	H	--/--
Algeria	H	36/31
Bahrain	S	53/30
Cyprus	L	--/--
Egypt	H	48/44
Iran	H	--/22
Iraq	L	14/10
Israel	L	--/--
Jordan	H	40/27
Kuwait	S	--/--
Lebanon	S	--/--
Libya	S	--/--
Morocco	H	42/36
Oman	S	9/8
Qatar	S	32/28
Saudi Arabia	S	--/--
Syria	S	--/--
Tunisia	S	9/6
Turkey	H	63/31
UAE	S	--/--
Yemen	H	10/6
Others		
Canada	S	73/69
Germany	L	--/--
Former USSR	--	--/19
Mexico	H	53/45
USA	S	74/69
United Kingdom	S	81/78
Japan	--	81/75
China	H	83/82

1 **Government View of Current Fertility Level**: This population policy indicator presents the officially-stated position of country governments on the level of the national birth rate. Most indicators are from the United Nations Population Division, Global Population Policy Database, 1991, supplemented by recent reports from individual countries.

2 **Contraceptive Use**: The percentage of currently married or "in union" women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception. "Modern" methods include clinic and supply methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, and sterilization. Data are the most recent available from sources such as the Demographic and Health Survey programs, data files of the Monitoring Report of the Population Division of the UN, or national reports. Data refer to some point from 1986 through 1992.

World Eagle table. Data and notes are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. The 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

Percent of Population Under 15/65+

The percentages of the population under age 15 and 65+, i.e. in the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.

Afghanistan	46/4
Algeria	44/4
Bahrain	35/2
Cyprus	26/10
Egypt	39/4
Iran	47/3
Iraq	48/3
Israel	31/9
Jordan	44/3
Kuwait	42/1
Lebanon	40/5
Libya	50/2
Morocco	40/4
Oman	47/3
Qatar	28/1
Saudi Arabia	39/2
Syria	49/4
Tunisia	37/5
Turkey	35/4
UAE	35/1
Yemen	49/3

Others

Canada	21/12
China	28/6
Germany	16/15
Japan	18/13
Mexico	38/4
Russia	23/11
USA	22/13
United Kingdom	19/16

World Eagle table Data from
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1993 World Population Data Sheet

Urban Population (Percent)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.

Afghanistan	18%[a]
Algeria	50%
Bahrain	81%
Cyprus	62%
Egypt	44%
Iran	54%
Iraq	70%
Israel	90%
Jordan	76%
Kuwait	--
Lebanon	84%
Libya	76%
Morocco	47%
Oman	11%
Qatar	90%
Saudi Arabia	77%
Syria	50%
Tunisia	59%
Turkey	59%
UAE	81%
Yemen	29%

Others	
Canada	77%
China	26%
Germany	85%
Japan	77%
Mexico	71%
Russia	74%
USA	75%
United Kingdom	90%

World Eagle table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet.

The Most Populous Cities in The Middle East, by Country

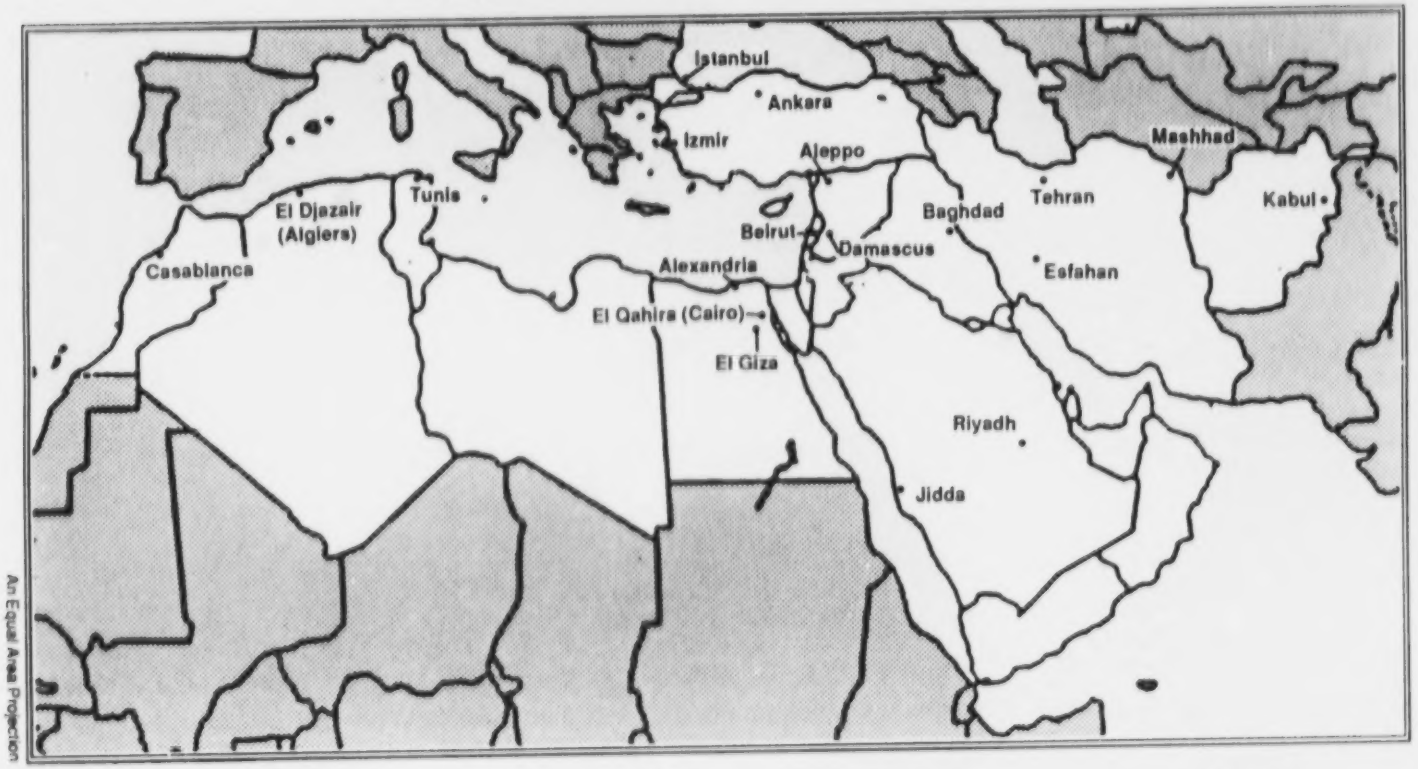
Afghanistan (1988 est.)		
	Kabul	1,400,000
Algeria (1987 est.)		
	Algiers (El Djazair)	1,483,000
	Wahran	590,000
	Qacentina	483,000
Bahrain (1988 cen.)		
	Manama	151,000
Cyprus (1989 est.)		
	Nicosia	166,000
Egypt (1990 est.)		
	El Qahira (Cairo)	6,452,000
	Alexandria	3,170,000
	al-Jizah	2,156,000
Iran (1986 cen.)		
	Tehran	6,022,000
	Esfahan	1,001,000
	Mashhad	1,466,000
	Tabriz	994,000
	Shiraz	848,000
Iraq (1985 est.)		
	Baghdad (met.)	3,400,000
	Basra	616,000
	Mosul	570,000
Israel (1988 est.)		
	Jerusalem	493,000
	Tel Aviv-Yafo	317,000
	Haifa	222,000
Jordan (1989 est.)		
	Amman	936,000
	az-Zarqa	318,000
	Irbid	161,000
Kuwait (1985 est.)		
	Hawalli	145,000
	as-Salimiyah	153,000
Lebanon (1991 est.)		
	Beirut	1,100,000
	Tripoli	240,000
Libya (1988 est.)		
	Tripoli	591,000
Morocco (1984)		
	Casablanca	2,600,000
	Rabat	556,000
	Fes	852,000
Oman (1990 est.)		
	Muscat	85,000
Qatar (1987 est.)		
	Doha	250,000
Saudi Arabia (1986 est.)		
	Riyadh	1,380,000
	Jidda	1,210,000
	Mecca	463,000
Syria (1989 est.)		
	Damascus	1,361,000
	Aleppo	1,308,000
	Homs	464,000
Tunisia (1984 est.)		
	Tunis	1,000,000
	Sfax	475,000
Turkey (1990 est.)		
	Istanbul	6,700,000
	Ankara	2,553,000
	Izmir	1,700,000
	Adana	931,000
UAE (1990 est.)		
	Abu Dhabi	722,000
	Dubavy	266,000
Yemen (1986 est.)		
	Sanaa	427,000
	Aden	250,000

World Eagle table. Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993. Pp. 727-817.

58

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

The 19 Cities in the Middle East with a Population of 1 Million or More



Istanbul, Turkey		6,700,000
El Qahira (Cairo), Egypt		6,452,000
Tehran, Iran		6,022,000
Baghdad, Iraq	(met.)	3,400,000
Alexandria, Egypt		3,170,000
Casablanca, Morocco		2,600,000
Ankara, Turkey		2,553,000
El Giza, Egypt		2,156,000
Izmir, Turkey		1,700,000
El Djazair (Algiers), Algeria		1,483,000
Mashhad, Iran		1,466,000
Kabul, Afghanistan		1,400,000
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia		1,380,000
Damascus, Syria		1,361,000
Aleppo, Syria		1,308,000
Jidda, Saudi Arabia		1,210,000
Beirut, Lebanon		1,100,000
Esfahan, Iran		1,001,000
Tunis, Tunisia		1,000,000

World Eagle map. Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993.

Population Density
Per Square Mile/Per Square Kilometer

(rounded to nearest whole number)

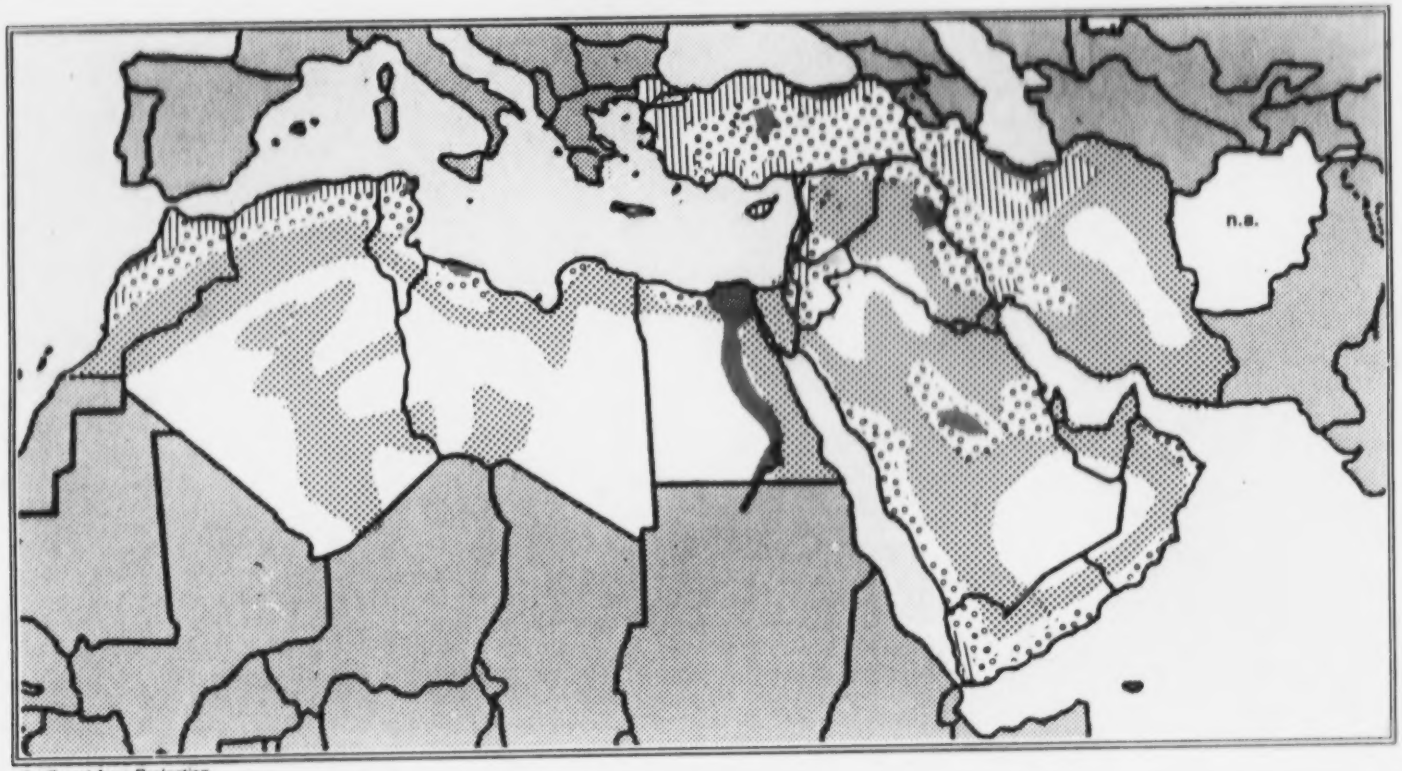
	per sq mi	per sq km
Afghanistan	65	168
Algeria	28	72
Bahrain	2,000	5,180
Cyprus	194	502
Egypt	140	363
Iran	92	238
Iraq	116	300
Israel	570	1,476
Jordan	90	233
Kuwait	294	761
Lebanon	842	2,181
Libya	6	16
Morocco	151	391
Oman	18	47
Qatar	121	313
Saudi Arabia	21	54
Syria	181	469
Tunisia	131	339
Turkey	194	502
UAE	74	192
Yemen	48	124
Others		
Canada	7	18
China	409	1,059
Japan	850	2,202
Germany	577	1,494
Mexico	118	306
Russia	22	671
USA	68	176
United Kingdom	588	1,523

World Eagle table. Data from The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993.

61

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Population Density



An Equal Area Projection

DENSITY

per sq km		per sq mi
> 100		>250
40-100		100-250
10-40		25-100
< 10		<25
virtually uninhabited		virtually uninhabited

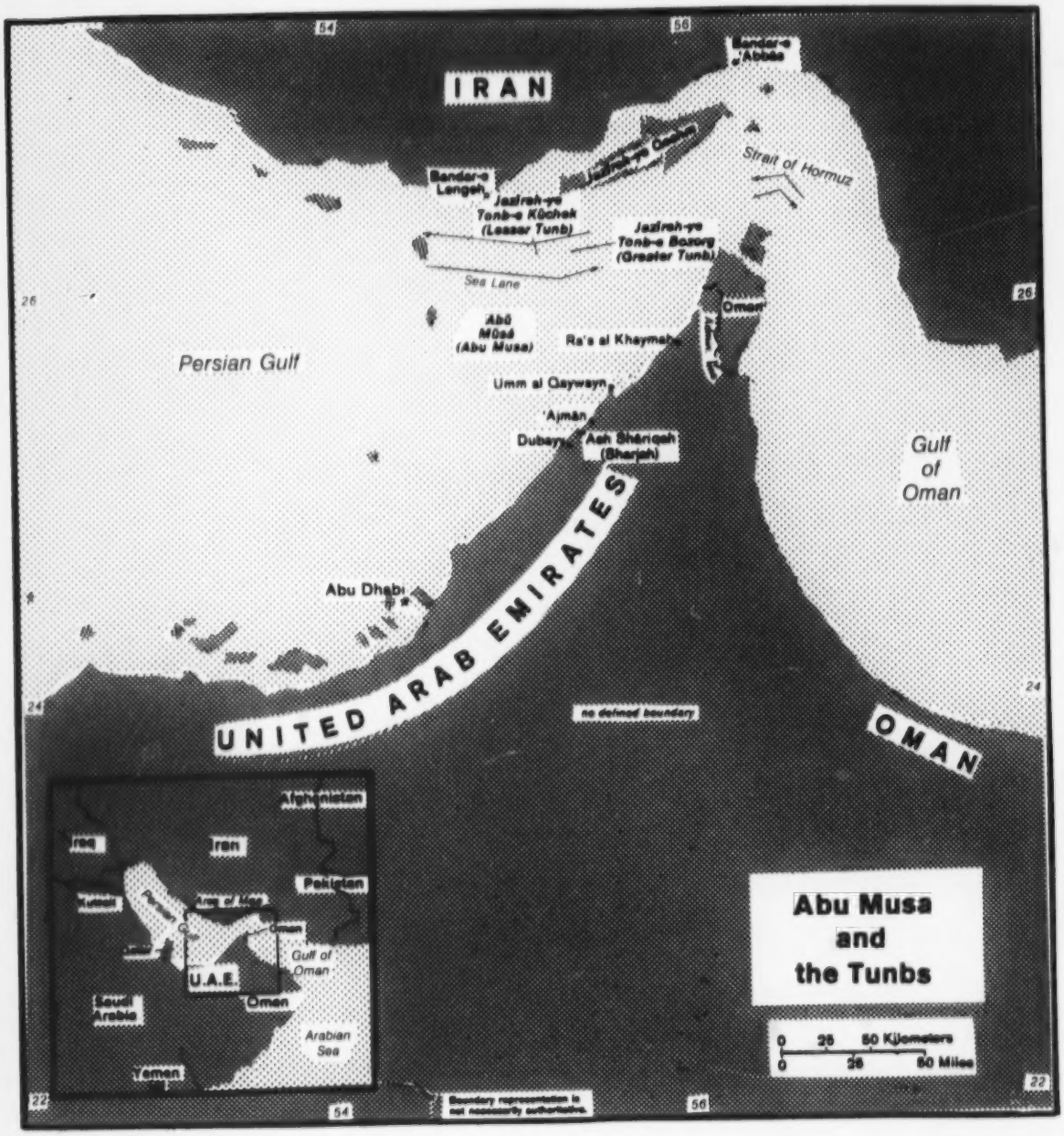
n.a. - not available

World Eagle illustration based on map in The Cambridge Atlas of The Middle East & North Africa. © 1987 Cambridge University Press. Gerald Blake, John Dewdney, Johnathan Mitchell. P.42.

Egypt: Natural Regions

Source: Area Handbook Series. Egypt: A Country Study. Fifth Edition, First Printing 1991. P. 98. Figure 3. Printed with permission.

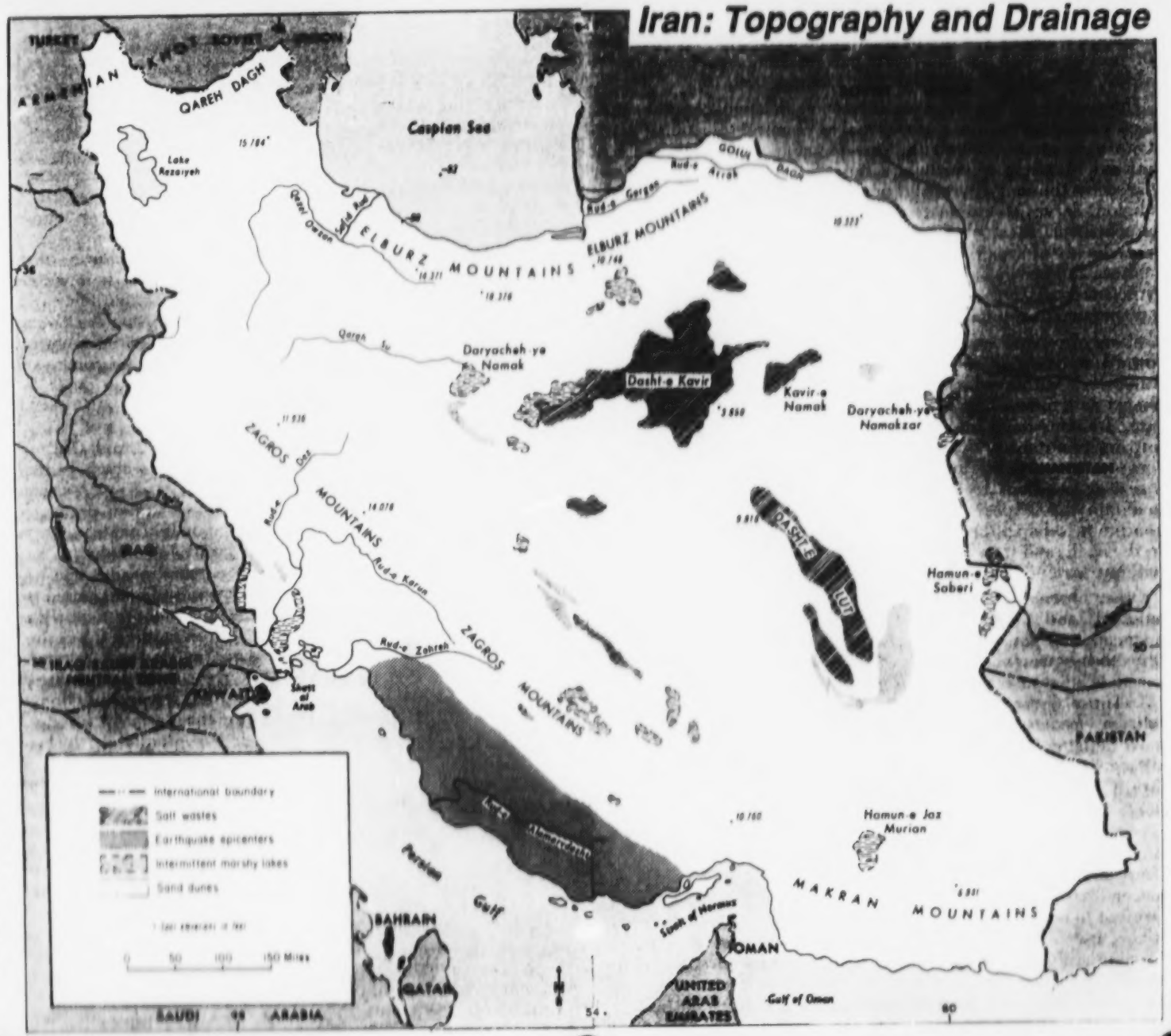
Abu Musa and the Tunbs



Source: Central Intelligence Agency. 1980. Re-issued 1986.

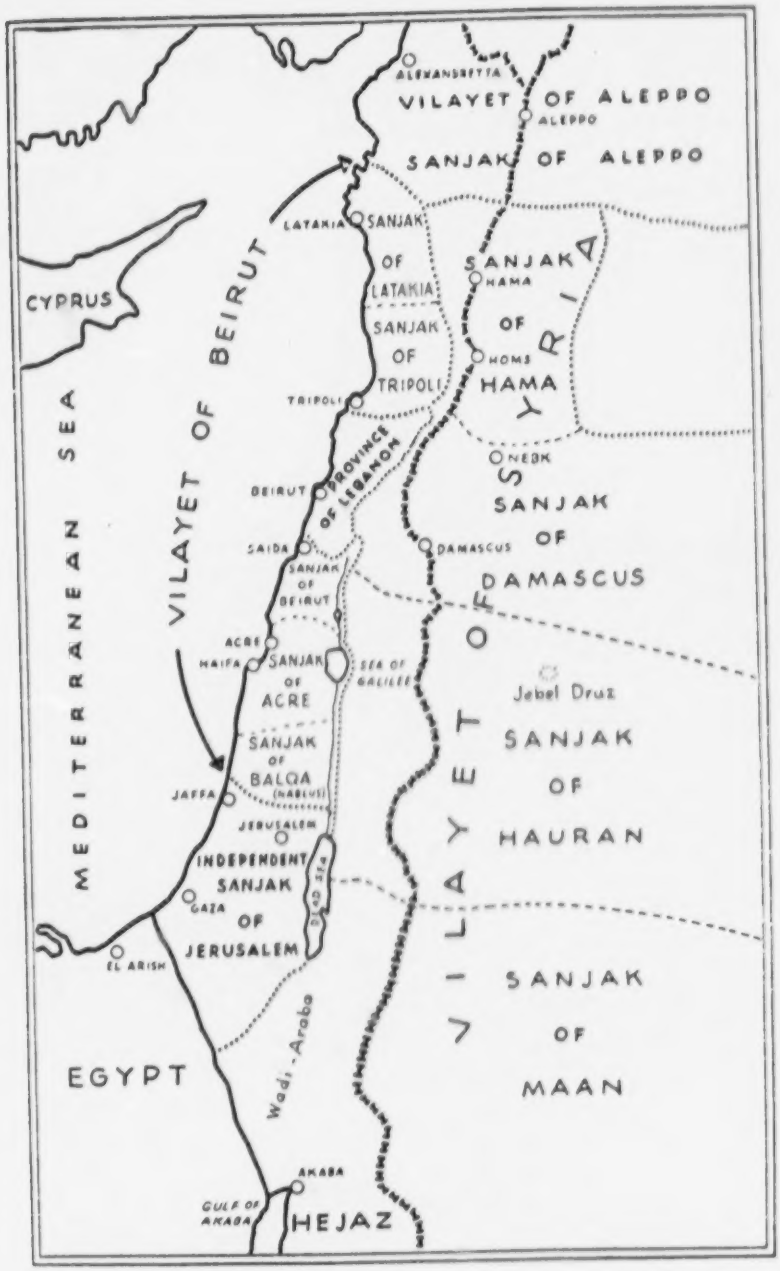
THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Iran: Topography and Drainage



Source Area Handbook Series Iran: A Country Study. Third Edition. First Printing 1978. Pp 14-15 Figure 3. Printed with permission.

Palestine and Syria in 1915



Source: *The Origins and Evolution of the Palestine Problem 1917-1988.* United Nations, New York, June 1990.

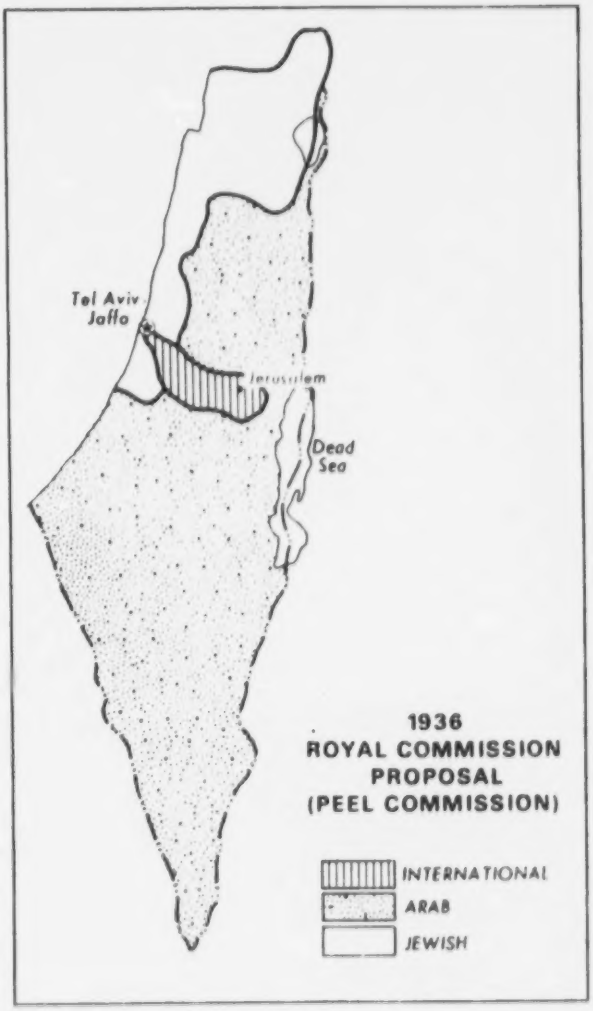
Source: United Nations Department of Public Information. Life of the Palestinians Under Israeli Occupation. FPI/1192-92-716-July 1992. United Nations Publication - Sales No E.92.1.27 ISBN: 92-1-100-496-9

British Mandate, 1922-1948

1947 UN Partition Plan

Source: American's for Middle East Understanding. "The Link", Spring 1978. P.11.

Palestine Mandate and Two of Several Partition Proposals



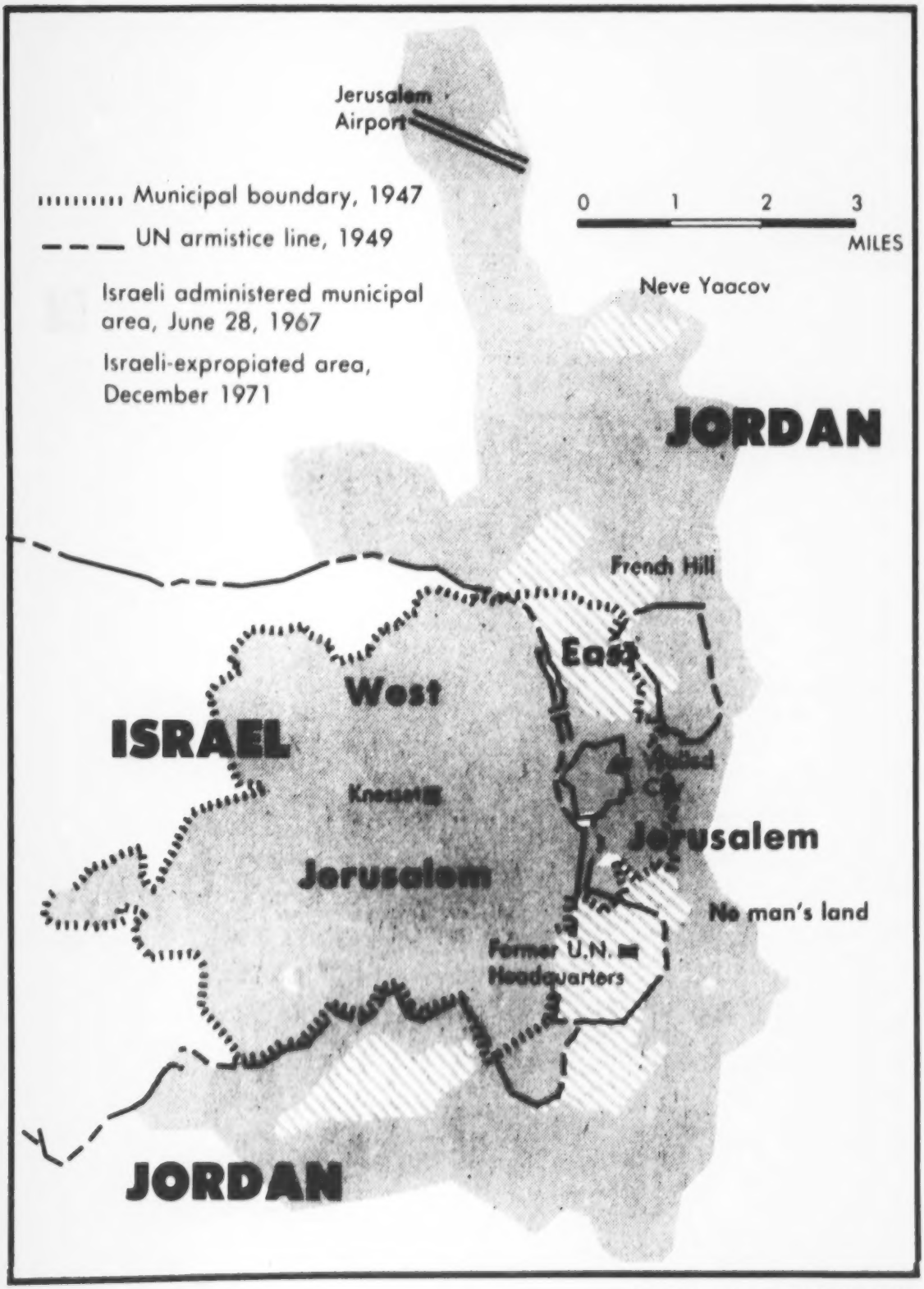
Source: Area Handbook Series. Israel: A Country Study. Second Edition, First Printing 1979. P 36. Figure 5. Printed with permission.

Former Palestine Today

MAP NO. 3243 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1991

Source: United Nations Department of Public Information. Life of the Palestinians Under Israeli Occupation. FPI/1192-92-716-July 1992. United Nations Publication - Sales No. E.92.1.27 ISBN: 92-1-100-496-9

West and East Jerusalem



Reprinted courtesy of The Boston Globe.

West Bank

Note: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post-Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the US, the term West Bank describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Geography

Total area: 5,860 km^2; land area: 5,640 km^2; includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun Salient, Jerusalem No Man's Land, and the northwest quarter of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus
Comparative area: slightly larger than Delaware
Land boundaries: 404 km total; Israel 307 km, Jordan 97 km;
Coastline: none—landlocked
Maritime claims: none—landlocked
Disputes: Israeli occupied with status to be determined
Climate: temperate, temperature and precipitation vary with altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters
Terrain: mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in west, but barren in east
Natural resources: negligible
Land use: arable land 27%, permanent crops 0%, meadows and pastures 32%, forest and woodland 1%, other 40%
Environment: highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers
Note: landlocked; there are 175 Jewish settlements in the West Bank and 14 Israeli-built Jewish neighborhoods in East Jerusalem

People

Population: 1,362,464 (July 1992), growth rate 3.1% (1992); in addition, there are 95,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and 132,000 in East Jerusalem (1992 est.)
Birth rate: 35 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate: 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate: 2 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate: 37 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth: 68 years male, 71 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate: 4.5 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality: NA
Ethnic divisions: Palestinian Arab and other 88%, Jewish 12%
Religion: Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 80%, Jewish 12%, Christian and other 8%
Language: Arabic, Israeli settlers speak Hebrew, English widely understood
Literacy: NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force: NA; excluding Israeli Jewish settlers—small industry, commerce, and business 29.8%, construction 24.2%, agriculture 22.4%, service and other 23.6% (1984)
Organized labor: NA

Government

Long-form name: none
Note: The West Bank is currently governed by Israeli military authorities and Israeli civil administration. It is US policy that the final status of the West Bank will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how the area is to be governed.

Economy

Overview: Economic progress in the West Bank has been hampered by Israeli military administration and the effects of the Palestinian uprising (intifadah). Industries using advanced technology or requiring sizable investment have been discouraged by a lack of local capital and restrictive Israeli policies. Capital investment consists largely of residential housing, not productive assets that would enable local firms to compete with Israeli industry. A major share of GNP is derived from remittances of workers employed in Israel and Persian Gulf states, but such transfers from the Gulf dropped dramatically after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990. In the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, many Palestinians have returned to the West Bank, increasing unemployment, and export revenues have plunged because of the loss of markets in Jordan and the Gulf states. Israeli measures to curtail the intifadah also have pushed unemployment up and lowered living standards. The area's economic outlook remains bleak.
GNP: exchange rate conversion—$1.3 billion, per capita $1,200; real growth rate −10% (1990 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 11% (1991 est.)
Unemployment rate: 15% (1990 est.)
Budget: revenues $31.0 million; expenditures $36.1 million, including capital expenditures of $NA (FY88)
Exports: $150 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—NA; *partners*—Jordan, Israel
Imports: $410 million (c.i.f., 1988 est.); *commodities*—NA; *partners*—Jordan, Israel
External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate 1% (1989); accounts for about 4% of GNP
Electricity: power supplied by Israel
Industries: generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers
Agriculture: accounts for about 15% of GNP; olives, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products
Economic aid: NA
Currency: new Israeli shekel (plural—shekels) and Jordanian dinar (plural—dinars); 1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new agorot and 1 Jordanian dinar (JD) = 1,000 fils
Exchange rates: new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US$1—2.4019 (March 1992), 2.2791 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987); Jordanian dinars (JD) per US$1—0.6760 (January 1992), 0.6810 (1991), 0.6636 (1990), 0.5704 (1989), 0.3709 (1988), 0.3387 (1987)
Fiscal year: previously 1 April–31 March; FY91 was 1 April–31 December, and since 1 January 1992 the fiscal year has conformed to the calendar year

Communications

Highways: small road network, Israelis developing east-west axial highways to service new settlements
Airports: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; none with runways over 2,439 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m
Telecommunications: open-wire telephone system currently being upgraded; broadcast stations—no AM, no FM, no TV

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1992. P. 372-373.

73

Gaza Strip

Note: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David accords and reaffirmed by President Bush's post–Gulf crisis peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the US view, the term West Bank describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. With respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, however, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Geography

Total area: 380 km^2; land area: 380 km^2
Comparative area: slightly more than twice the size of Washington, DC
Land boundaries: 62 km total; Egypt 11 km, Israel 51 km
Coastline: 40 km
Maritime claims: Israeli occupied with status to be determined
Disputes: Israeli occupied with status to be determined
Climate: temperate, mild winters, dry and warm to hot summers
Terrain: flat to rolling, sand- and dune-covered coastal plain
Natural resources: negligible
Land use: arable land 13%, permanent crops 32%, meadows and pastures 0%, forest and woodland 0%, other 55%
Environment: desertification
Note: there are 18 Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip

People

Population: 681,026 (July 1992), growth rate 3.6% (1992); in addition, there are 4,000 Jewish settlers in the Gaza Strip (1992 est.)
Birth rate: 46 births/1,000 population (1992)
Death rate: 6 deaths/1,000 population (1992)
Net migration rate: –4 migrants/1,000 population (1992)
Infant mortality rate: 41 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)
Life expectancy at birth: 66 years male, 68 years female (1992)
Total fertility rate: 6.9 children born/woman (1992)
Nationality: NA
Ethnic divisions: Palestinian Arab and other 99.8%, Jewish 0.2%
Religion: Muslim (predominantly Sunni) 99%, Christian 0.7%, Jewish 0.3%
Language: Arabic, Israeli settlers speak Hebrew; English widely understood
Literacy: NA% (male NA%, female NA%)
Labor force: (excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) small industry, commerce and business 32.0%, construction 24.4%, service and other 25.5%, and agriculture 18.1% (1984)
Organized labor: NA

Government

Long-form name: none
Note: The Gaza Strip is currently governed by Israeli military authorities and Israeli civil administration; it is US policy that the final status of the Gaza Strip will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties; these negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed

Economy

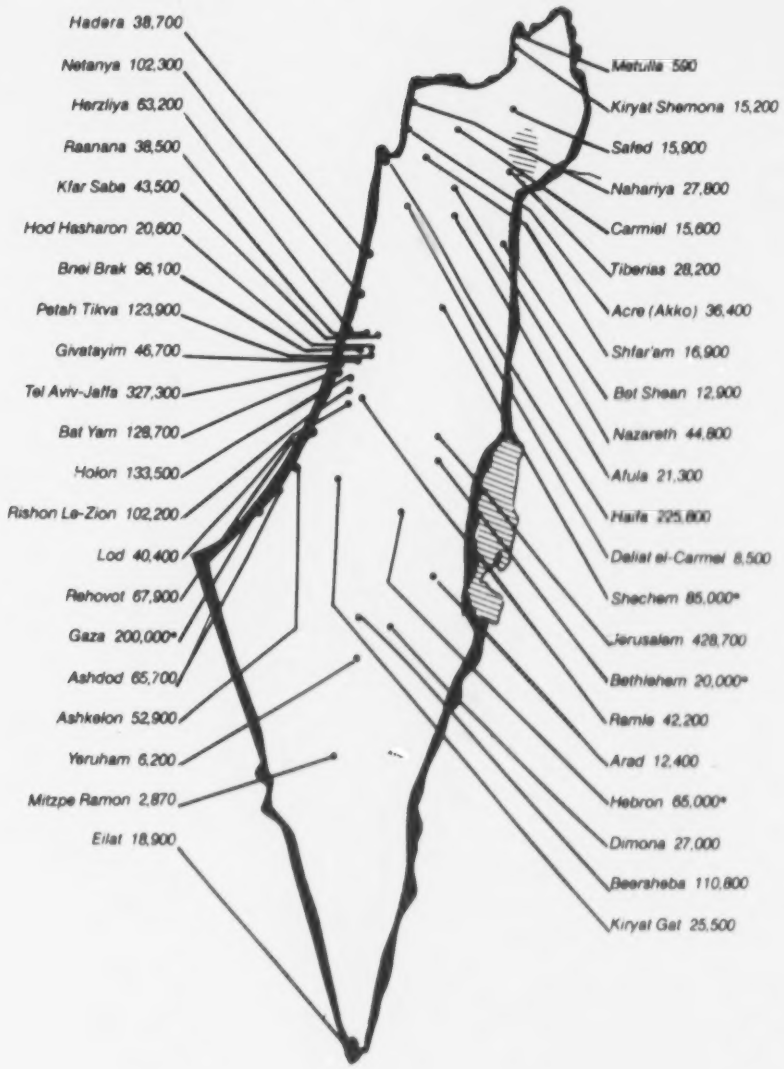
Overview: In 1990 roughly 40% of Gaza Strip workers were employed across the border by Israeli industrial, construction, and agricultural enterprises, with worker remittances accounting for about one-third of GNP. The construction, agricultural, and industrial sectors account for about 15%, 12%, and 8% of GNP, respectively. Gaza depends upon Israel for some 90% of its external trade. Unrest in the territory since 1988 (*intifadah*) has raised unemployment and substantially lowered the standard of living of Gazans. The Persian Gulf crisis and its aftershocks have dealt severe blows to Gaza since August 1990. Worker remittances from the Gulf states have plunged, unemployment has increased, and exports have fallen dramatically. The area's economic outlook remains bleak.
GNP: exchange rate conversion—$380 million, per capita $590; real growth rate –30% (1991 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices): 9% (1991 est.)
Unemployment rate: 20% (1990 est.)
Budget: revenues $33.8 million; expenditures $33.3 million, including capital expenditures of SNA (FY88)
Exports: $30 million (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—citrus;
partners—Israel, Egypt
Imports: $255 million (c.i.f., 1989);
commodities—food, consumer goods, construction materials;
partners—Israel, Egypt
External debt: $NA
Industrial production: growth rate 10% (1989); accounts for about 8% of GNP
Electricity: power supplied by Israel
Industries: generally small family businesses that produce textiles, soap, olive-wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs; the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in an industrial center
Agriculture: accounts for about 12% of GNP; olives, citrus and other fruits, vegetables, beef, dairy products
Economic aid: NA
Currency: new Israeli shekel (plural—shekels); 1 new Israeli shekel (NIS) = 100 new agorot
Exchange rates: new Israeli shekels (NIS) per US$1—2.2984 (January 1992), 2.2792 (1991), 2.0162 (1990), 1.9164 (1989), 1.5989 (1988), 1.5946 (1987)
Fiscal year: previously 1 April–31 March; FY91 was 1 April–31 December, and since 1 January 1992 the fiscal year has conformed to the calendar year

Communications

Railroads: one line, abandoned and in disrepair, some trackage remains
Highways: small, poorly developed indigenous road network
Ports: facilities for small boats to service the city of Gaza
Airports: 1 with permanent-surface runway less than 1,220 m
Telecommunications: broadcast stations—no AM, no FM, no TV

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1992. P. 123.

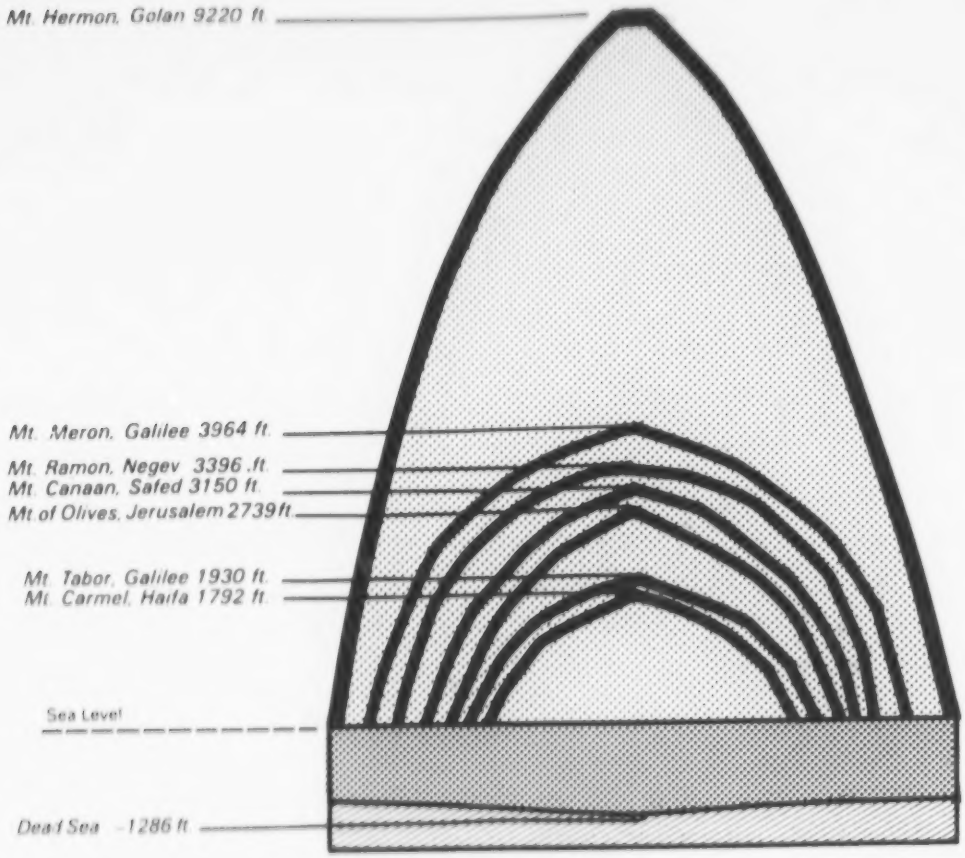
Israel: Major Cities and Towns



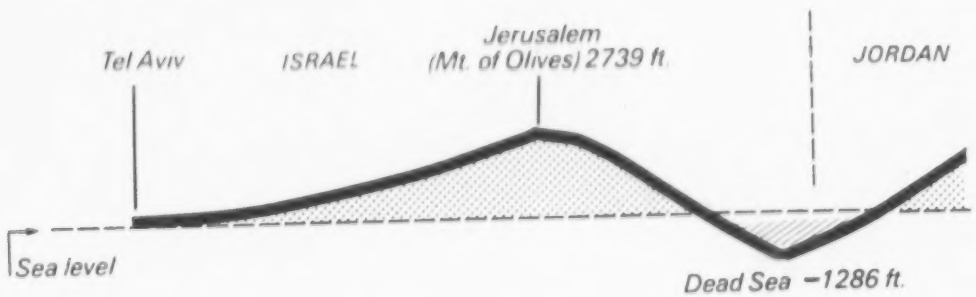
* Approximate figures

Source: Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Information Division. Facts About Israel. P. 12. Illustration by Abba Richman.

Israel: Mountains and Topographical Cross-Section

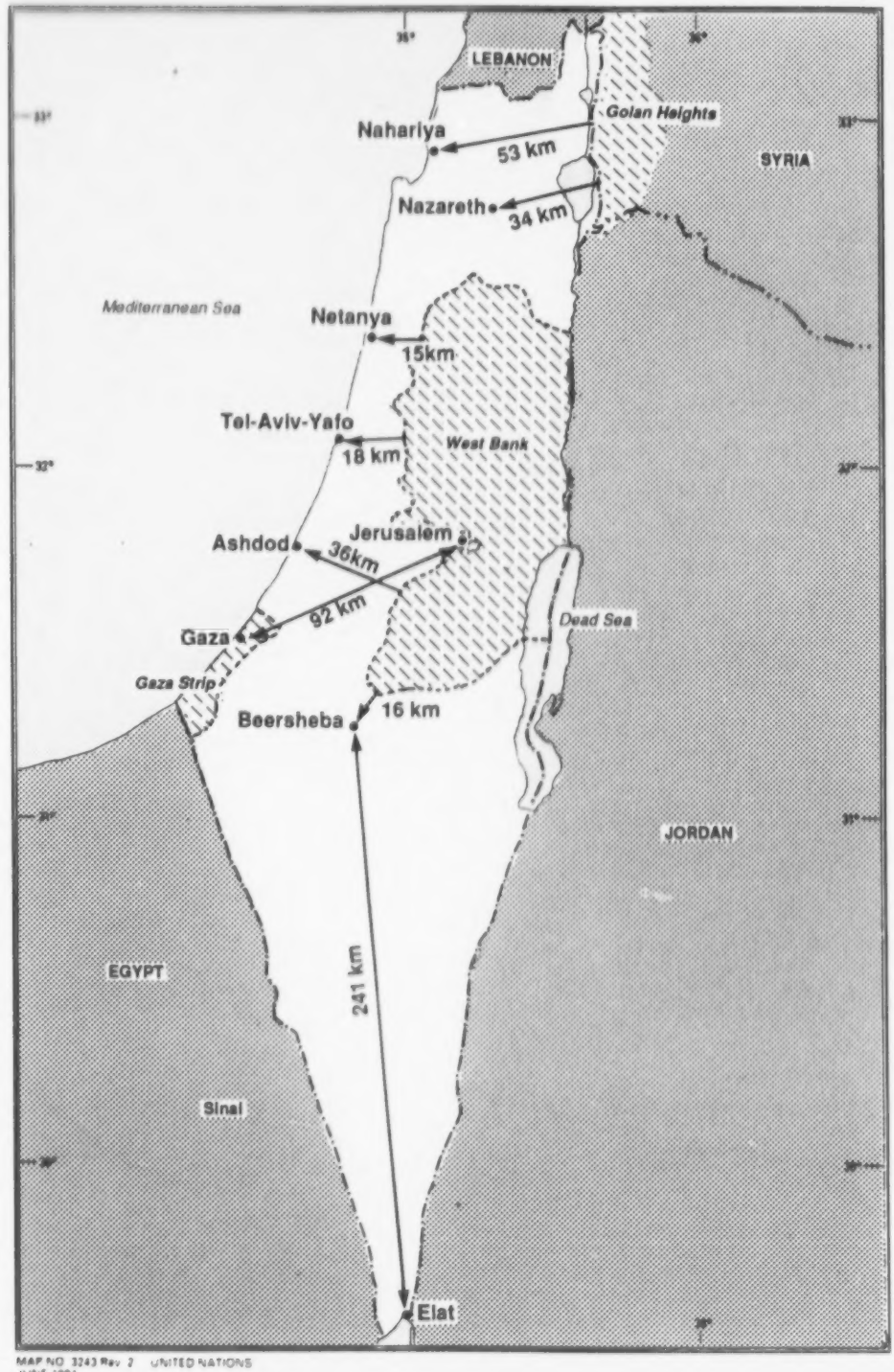

Mt. Hermon, Golan 9220 ft.
Mt. Meron, Galilee 3964 ft.
Mt. Ramon, Negev 3396 ft.
Mt. Canaan, Safed 3150 ft.
Mt. of Olives, Jerusalem 2739 ft.
Mt. Tabor, Galilee 1930 ft.
Mt. Carmel, Haifa 1792 ft.
Sea Level
Dead Sea -1286 ft.

Topographical Cross-Section



Source: Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Information Division. Facts About Israel. 1985. P.7. Illustration by Abba Richman.

The Distances Are Short

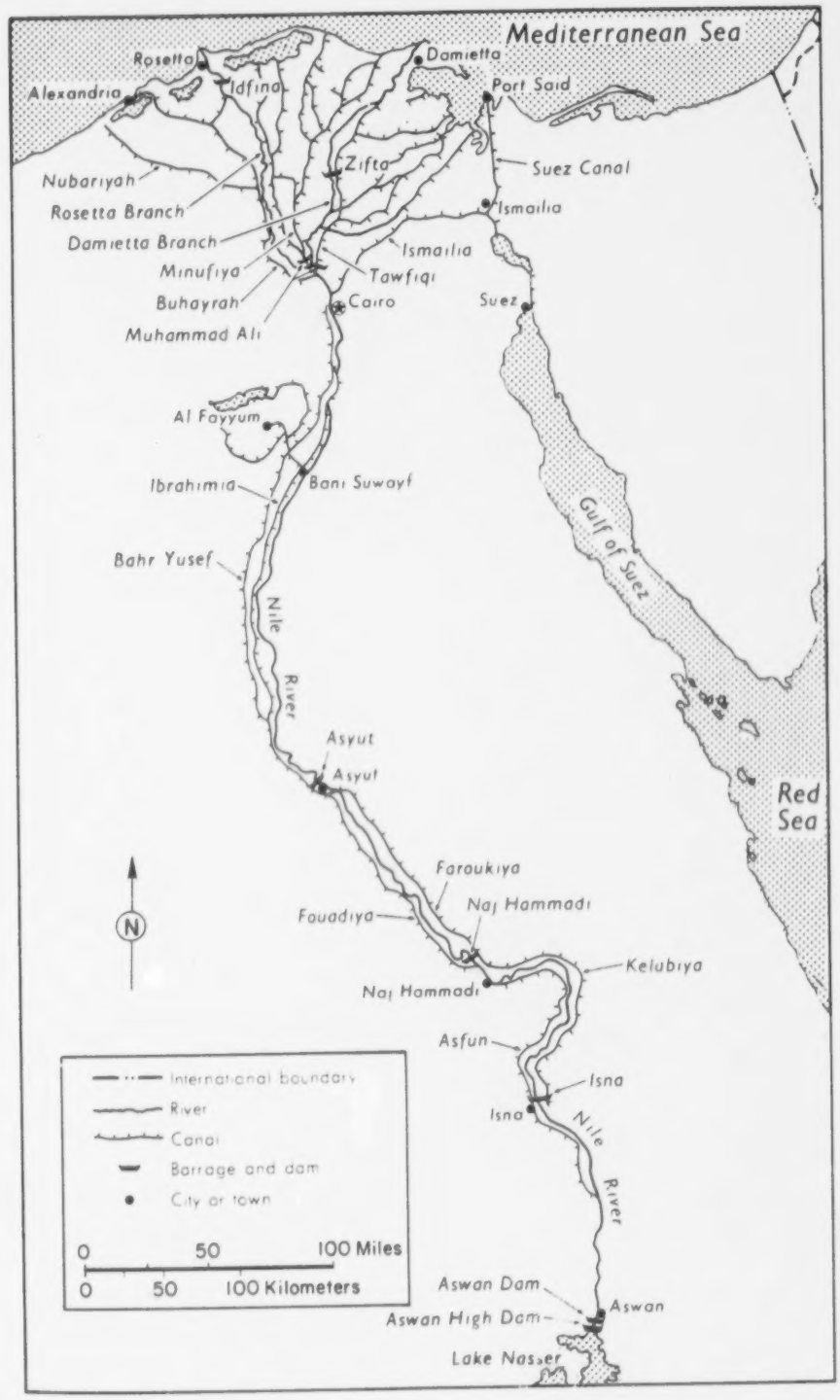


MAP NO. 3243 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1991

World Eagle illustration adapted from a United Nations map.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

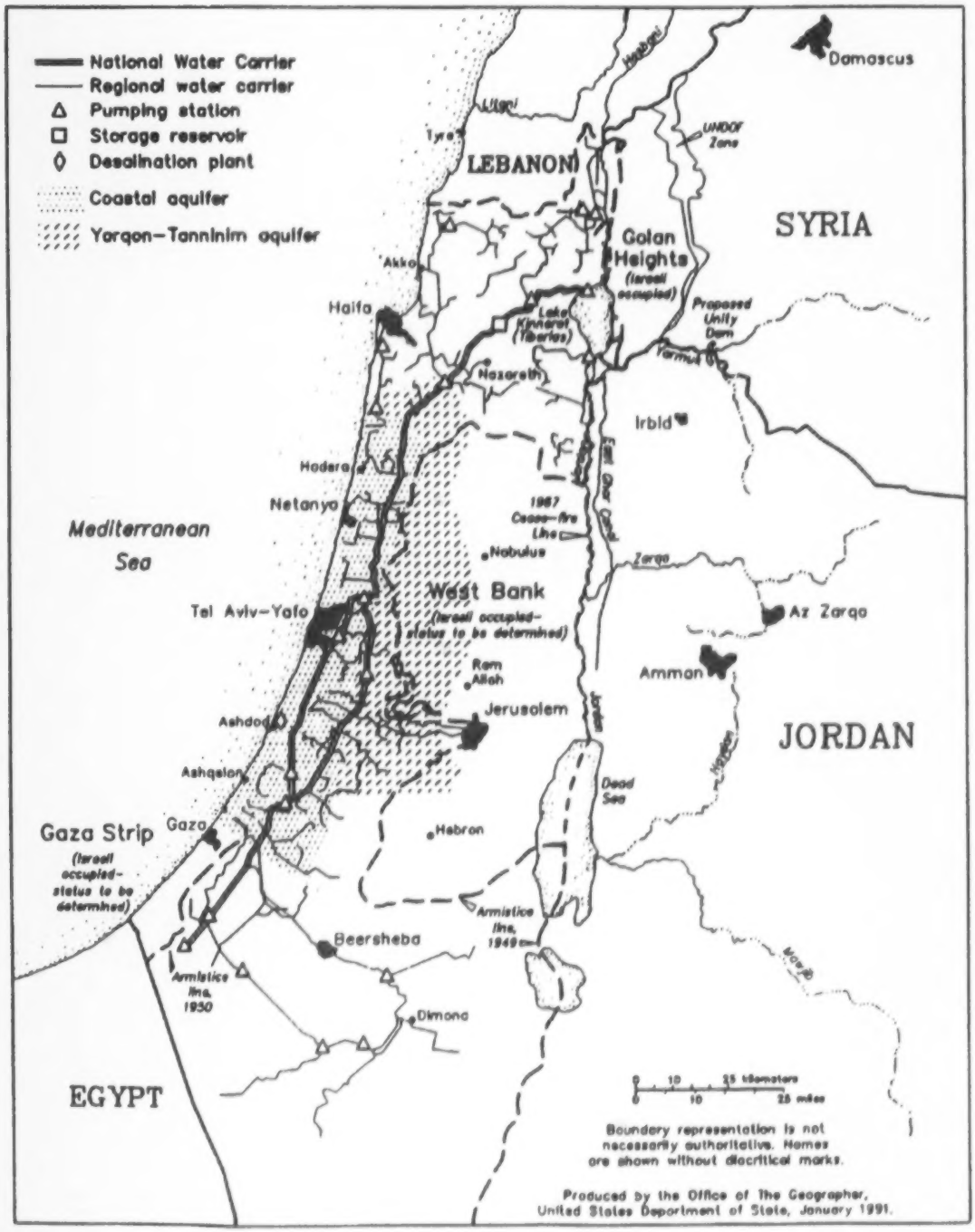
THE NILE RIVER, MAJOR CANALS, AND THE ASWAN DAMS



Source: Area Handbook Series. Egypt: A Country Study. Fifth Edition, First Printing 1991. P. 127. Figure 7. Printed with permission.

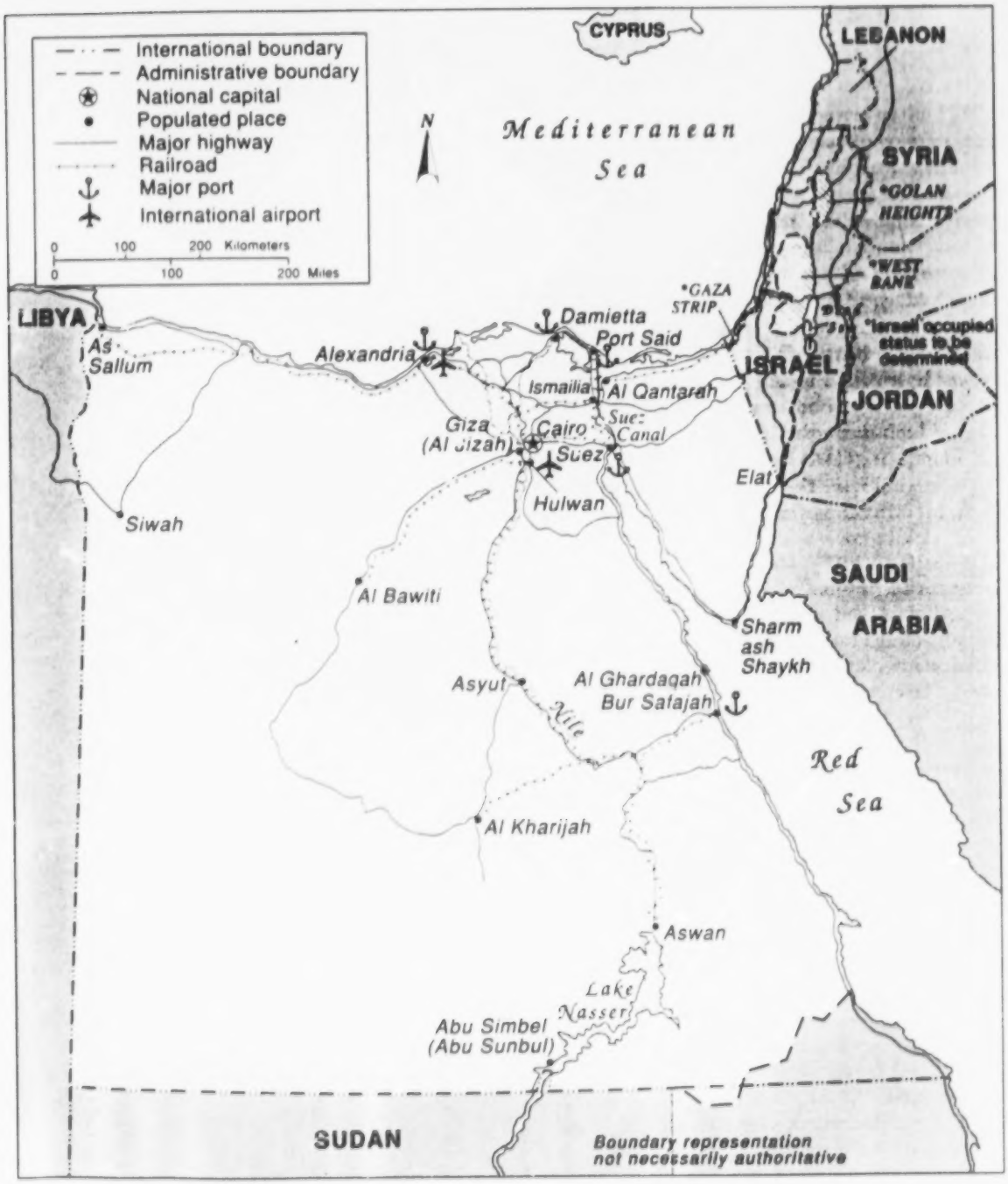
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Israel: Water Resources and Distribution



Source: U.S. Department of State. Geographic Notes, No. 13, March 1, 1991. P. 6.

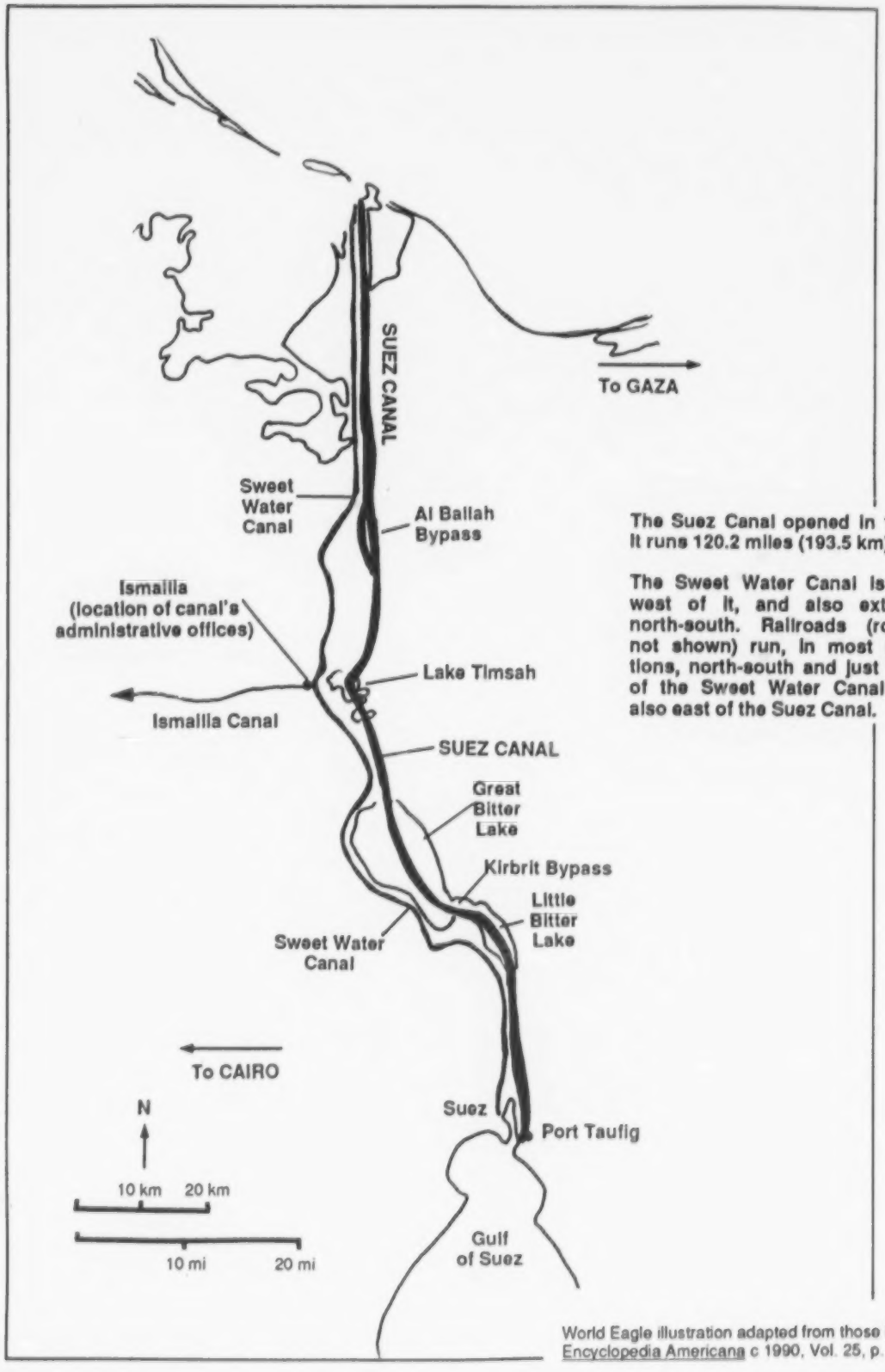
Egypt's Transportation System



Source: Area Handbook Series. Egypt: A Country Study. Fifth Edition, First Printing 1991. P. 162. Figure 5. Printed with permission.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Suez Canal



The Suez Canal opened in 1869. It runs 120.2 miles (193.5 km).

The Sweet Water Canal is just west of it, and also extends north-south. Railroads (routes not shown) run, in most locations, north-south and just west of the Sweet Water Canal and also east of the Suez Canal.

World Eagle illustration adapted from those in Encyclopedia Americana c 1990, Vol. 25, p. 846

The Suez Canal

Facts and Figures

Overall length Port Said to Port Taufig	193.5 km (120.2 miles)
Port Said to Ismailia	78.5 km (48.8 miles)
Maximum width	350 m (383 yards)
Minimum width	190 m (208 yards)
Average transit time	15 hours
Numerical capacity	80 ships per day

Source: Suez Canal Authority, as cited in Cambridge University Press. The Cambridge Atlas of the Middle East and North Africa, c 1993. Blake, Dewdney, Mitchell. P. 186.

Distance Between Selected Ports, in km

	Via the Cape	Via Suez Canal	Distance Saving (%)
London to:			
Bombay	20,000	11,667	42
Kuwait	20,928	12,039	42
Melbourne	22,594	20,372	10
Singapore	21,852	15,370	30
New York to:			
Bombay	21,854	15,185	31
Singapore	23,150	18,890	18
Ras Tanurah	22,038	15,370	30

Source: Cambridge University Press. The Cambridge Atlas of the Middle East & North Africa, c 1987. Blake, Dewdney, Mitchell. P. 103. Adapted from W.B. Fisher, "The Suez Canal," Encyclopaedia Britannica, 15th edn (Encyclopaedia Britannica, Chicago, 1974), P. 768.

Suez Canal Traffic

	1966	1986	1988	1990	1991
Transits (numbers)	22,224	18,403	18,190	17,664	18,326
Displacement (000 net tons)	274,250	366,076	356,913	410,322	426,449
Northbound	194,168	165,048	140,401	155,045	153,220
Southbound	47,725	97,404	119,093	116,836	119,322

Source: The Middle East & North Africa 1993. 39th Edition. Europa Publications, Ltd., P. 186.

The Aswan Dams

The city of Aswan, in southeastern Egypt, is the location of the first, and northernmost, of the six more prominent rapids, or cataracts, of the Nile River. The city is on the east bank of the river and is about 500 miles (800 km) south of Cairo. "Strategically located at the gateway to Nubia, it held command of the first cataract and communications routes to the south and therefore of river commerce and desert caravans. Its quarries furnished red granite for colossi, obelisks, sarcophagi, and other monuments."

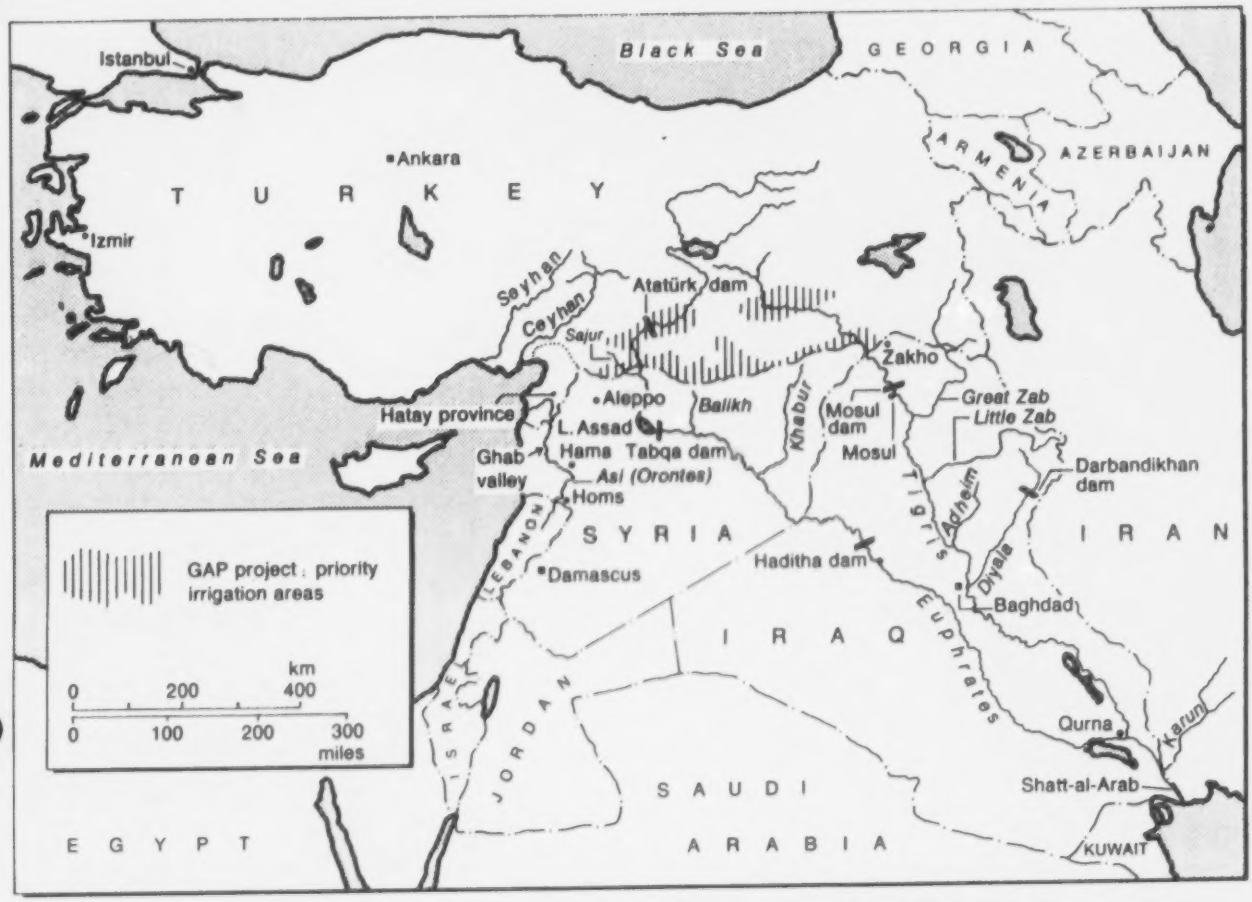
The Aswan Dam is situated 3-1/2 miles (5.6 km) upstream from Aswan. It was completed in 1902 and was expanded in 1912, 1934, and 1960.

The Aswan High Dam is situated 4 miles (6.4 km) farther upstream from the Aswan Dam. It was started in 1960 and was completed in 1970. It is actually a complex of three dams, with two subsidiary structures.

	Aswan Dam	Aswan High Dam
Type	gravity-type masonry	rock-fill dam (world's 10th largest)
Height	175 feet (53 m)	375 feet (114 m)
Length	7,062 feet (2,152 m)	11,811 feet (3,600 m)
Hydroelectric capacity	345,000 kilowatts	2,100 megawatts 2,100,000 (kilowatts)
Reservoir capacity	6,900,000,000 cu. yards (5,300,000,000 cu. meters) irrigates 400,000 acres (570,000 hectares)	204,000,000,000 cu. yards sufficient to irrigate 2,000,000 acres in Egypt and 5,000,000 acres in Sudan

Source: Encyclopedia Americana c 1992. Volume 2.

Tigris and Euphrates Basin and the Ataturk Dam



Source: Water and Instability in the Middle East. Adelphi Paper 273. Published by Brassey's Ltd., 165 Great Dover Street, London SE1 4Y1. Reprinted with permission.

Turkey inaugurated the giant Ataturk Dam in July 1992 near Bozova, Turkey, approximately 44 miles north of the Syrian border.

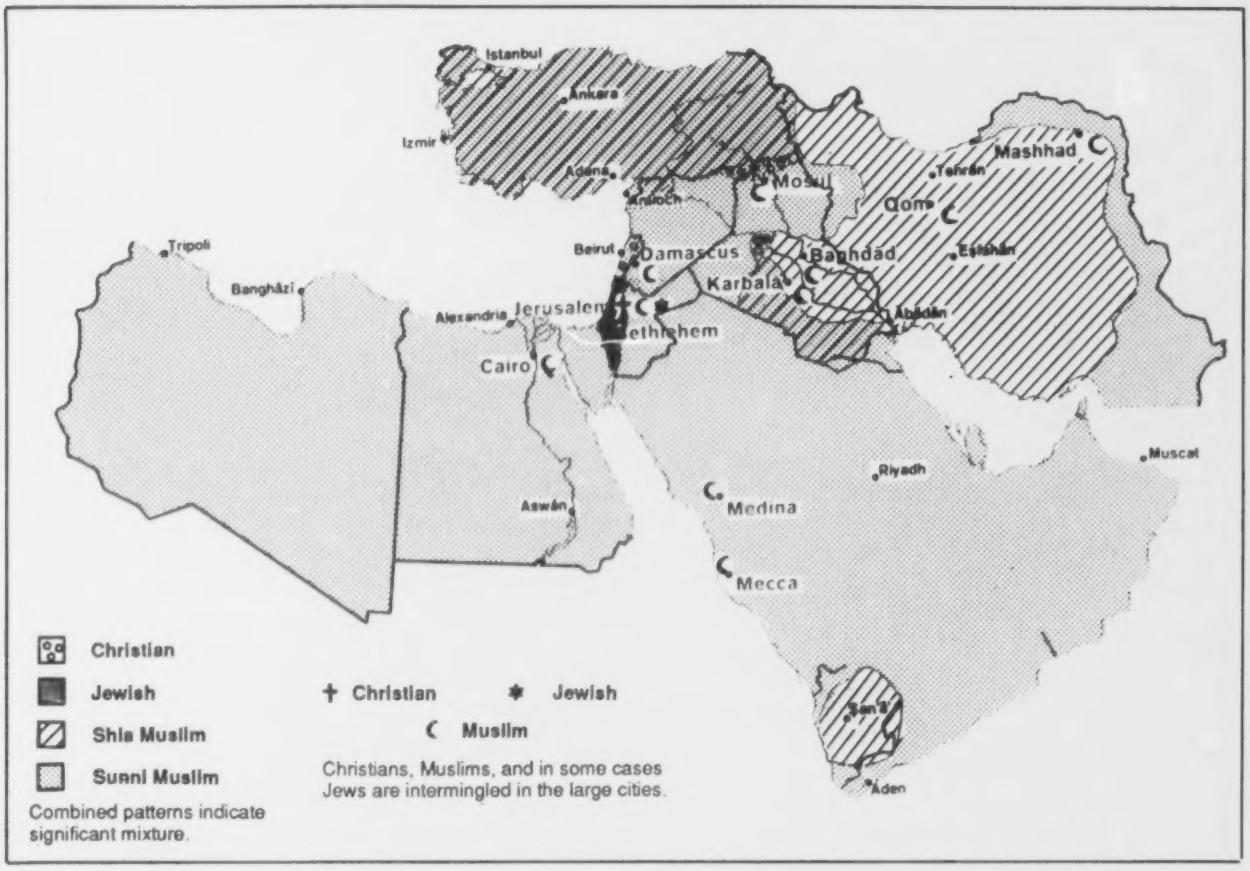
Two turbines started. Six more turbines to join in by end of 1993. Annual output to be 8.9 billion kilowatt hours, about 1/3 to 1/2 of an average month's production in the U.S. of hydro-electric power net generation by electric utilities.

At 560 feet high, Ataturk Dam is the world's 9th largest rock-fill construction. It will be one of 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric power stations in the Southeastern Anatolia Project which will cover an area the size of Maryland on the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

The project will help irrigate 4.2 million acres of land and will generate 27.3 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, nearly half of Turkey's present output.

Source: Associated Press as reported in The Boston Sunday Globe, July 26, 1992. P. 4.

Major Religions and Religious Centers



The major religions in the Middle East have many sects. In addition, there are separate religions, such as Zoroastrianism, and religions that incorporate a complex amalgam of doctrines of the three major religions. The following table lists the most important of the sects, the most important minor religions, and their geographic distribution.

CHRISTIAN SECTS	
Greek Orthodox (Arab adherents)	Throughout Middle East
Nestorians (Assyrians)	Syria, Iraq, Iran
Coptic Orthodox Church	Egypt
Jacobite or Syrian Orthodox	Syria
Armenian Orthodox or Gregorian Church	Armenian Communities throughout Middle East
Roman Catholic	Throughout Middle East
Uniate Churches*	
Greek Catholic	Syria, Lebanon
Syrian Catholic	Syria
Armenian Catholic	Armenian Communities throughout Middle East; primarily Lebanon and Syria
Chaldean Catholic	Iraq
Coptic Catholic	Egypt
Maronite Church	Lebanon, Syria

MUSLIM SECTS	
Sunni	Throughout Middle East
Shia	Iran, Iraq, Yemen, Turkey, Lebanon
Alawis	Syria
Isma'ilis	Syria, Iran, Afghanistan
Druses	Lebanon, Syria, Israel
Sufis (Islamic mystics)	Throughout Middle East

JEWISH SECTS	
Rabbinite	Israel
Karaites	Egypt
Samaritans	West bank of Jordan

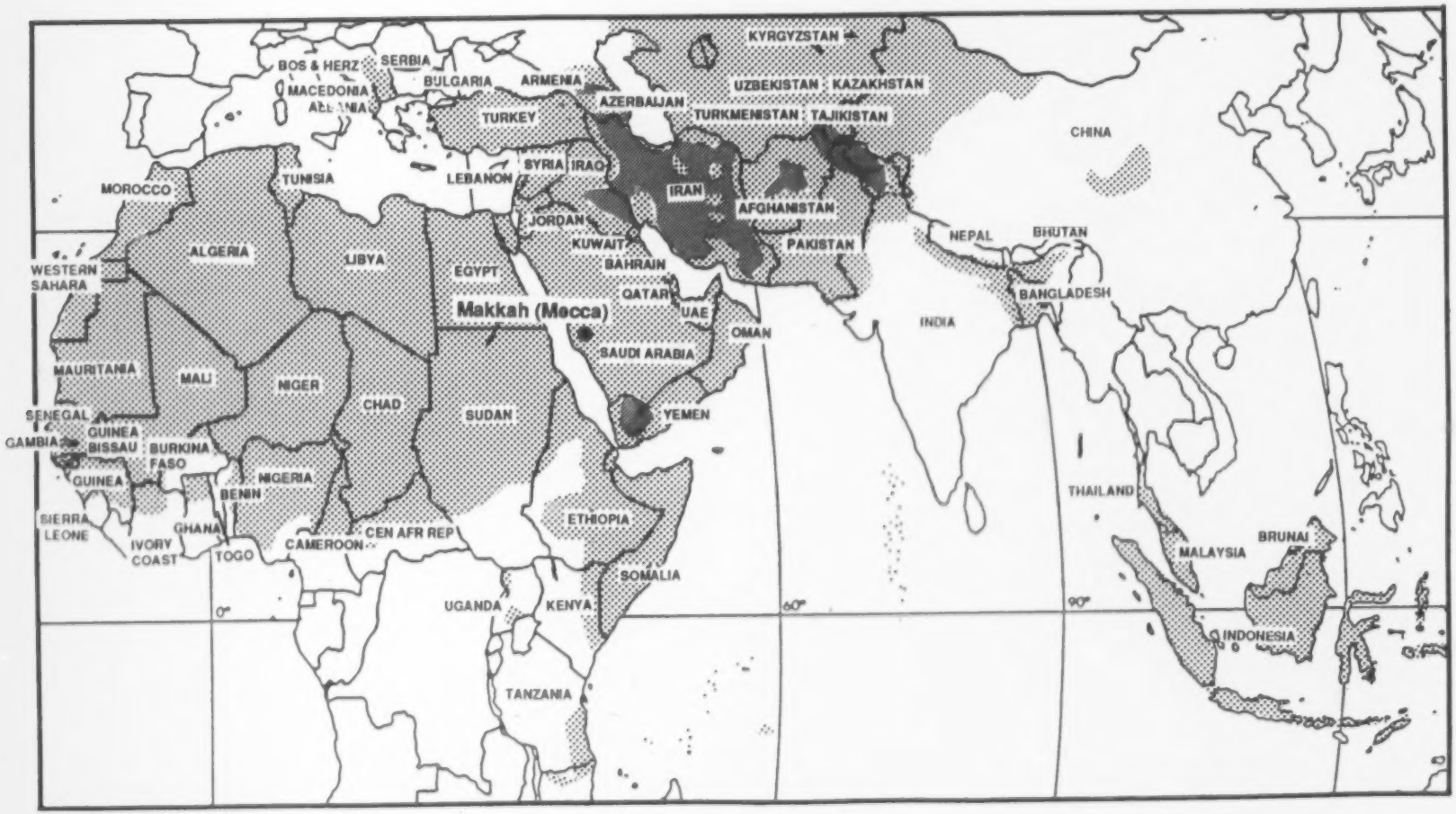
MINOR RELIGIONS	
Yezidis	Northwestern Iraq
Mandaeans	Iraq, Iran
Shabak	Northwestern Iraq
Baha'is	Lebanon, Iran
Zoroastrians	Iran

*Churches that, in Roman Catholic eyes, were formerly heretical or schismatic but now acknowledge Papal supremacy. They have kept their own rites and customs.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Issues in the Middle East: Atlas. 1973. P. 9.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Muslim Distribution



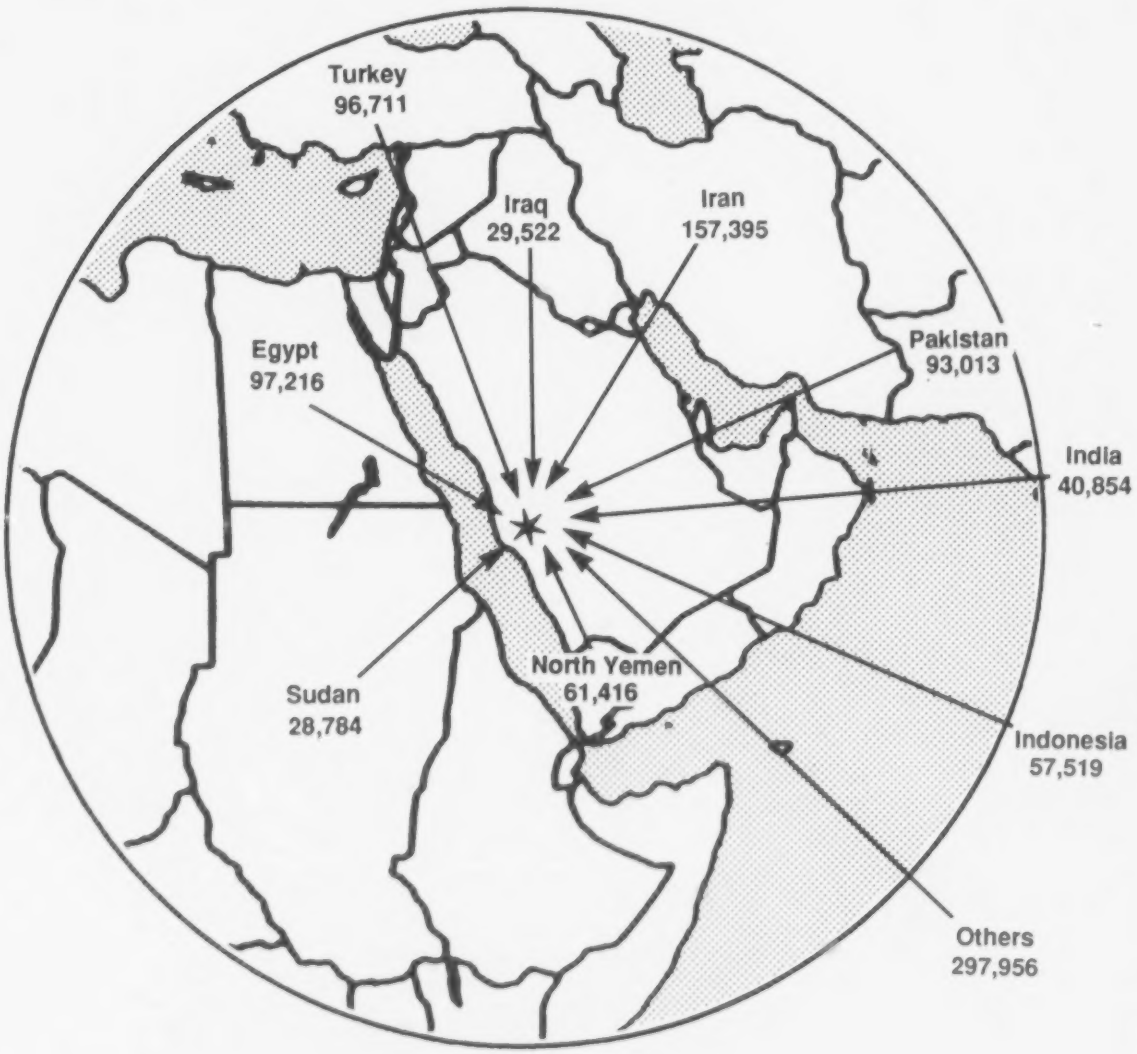
Boundaries are not authoritative.

Sunni

Shia

World Eagle map based on map from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Pilgrims to Mecca from Abroad
(1986/87 - latest breakdown available)



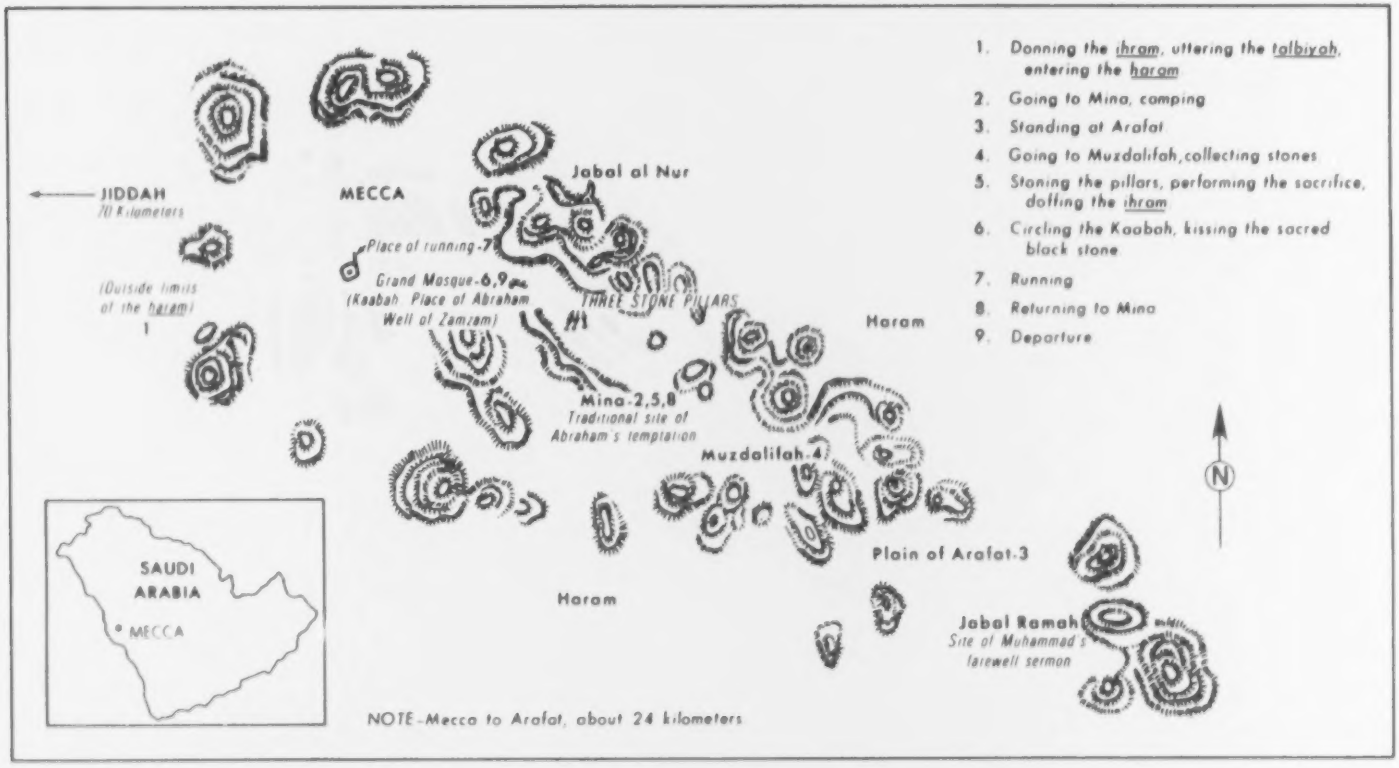
Total (Including Others)	**960,386**	**1986/87**
	762,755	**1987/88**
	774,560	**1988/89**

World Eagle map. Data from The Europa Year Book 1992. Vol. II, P. 2371, col. 2.

88

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Rites of the Haj



Source: Based on information from Ismail Ibrahim Nawwab, "The Hajj: An Introduction," *Aramco World Magazine*, 25, No. 6, November-December 1974, 4-5.

Source: Area Handbook Series. Saudi Arabia: A Country Study. Fourth Edition 1984, First Printing 1985. P. 118. Figure 7. Printed with permission.

haj: the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, always in the last month of the Muslim calendar; required, if possible, for every Muslim once in a lifetime.

Religions, By Country

Afghanistan	Sunni Moslem 84%; Shi'a Moslem 15%
Algeria	Sunni Moslem (state religion)
Bahrain	Sunni Moslem 30%; Shi'a Moslem 70%
Cyprus	Orthodox 77%;Moslems 18%
Egypt	Sunni Moslem 90%
Iran	Shia Moslem 95%
Iraq	Shi'a Moslem 60%; Sunni Moslem 35%; Christians 5%
Israel	Jewish 83%; Moslem 13%
Jordan	Sunni Moslem 92%; Christian 8%
Kuwait	Moslem 85%
Lebanon	Moslem 75%; Christian 25%
Libya	Sunni Moslem 97%
Morocco	Sunni Moslem 99%
Oman	Ibadhi Moslem 75%; Sunni Moslem
Qatar	Moslem 95%
Saudi Arabia	Moslem 99%
Syria	Sunni Moslem 74%; other Moslem 16%; Christian 10%
Tunisia	Moslem 99%
Turkey	Moslem 98%
UAE	Moslem 96%; Christian; Hindu
Yemen	Sunni Moslem 53%; Shi'a Moslem 46%

World Eagle table. Data from The 1993 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

Major Religious, Ethnic, and Linguistic Minorities in the Middle East

The following list was compiled by Houchang Chehabi, Assistant Professor of Government, Harvard University. It is reprinted with permission from Middle East Resources, September 1988, the Teaching Resource Center, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University.

Using other pages in this book and in others, can you identify these groups? Can you locate major concentrations of them on a blank outline map? Are there additional groups you would add to the list?

Alawites	Copts	Sabians
Arabs	Druzes	Samaritans
Armenians	Gypsies	Shaikhis
Assyrians	Ibadhites	Shi'as
Azalis	Isma'ilis	Sunnis
Azerbaijanis	Jacobites	Tajiks
Babis	Jews	Taleshis
Baha'is	Kurds	Tats
Baluchis	Lazes	Turkomen
Berbers	Maronites	Yazidis
Chaldeans	Melkites	Zaijdis
Christians	Nubians	Zoroastrians
Circassians	Palestinians	

Estimates of Major Ethnic Groups

AFGHANISTAN
Ethnic divisions: Pashtun 38%, Tajik 25%, Uzbek 6%, Hazara 19%; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baloch, and others

ALGERIA
Ethnic divisions: Arab-Berber 99%, European less than 1%

BAHRAIN
Ethnic divisions: Bahraini 63%, Asian 13%, other Arab 10%, Iranian 8%, other 6%

CYPRUS
Ethnic divisions: Greek 78%; Turkish 18%; other 4%

EGYPT
Ethnic divisions: Eastern Hamitic stock 90%; Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese 10%

IRAN
Ethnic divisions: Persian 51%, Azerbaijani 25%, Kurd 9%, Gilaki and Mazandarani 8%, Lur 2%, Baloch 1%, Arab 1%, other 3%

IRAQ
Ethnic divisions: Arab 75-80%, Kurdish 15-20%, Turkoman, Assyrian or other 5%

ISRAEL
Ethnic divisions: Jewish 83%, non-Jewish (mostly Arab) 17%

JORDAN
Ethnic divisions: Arab 98%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%

KUWAIT
Ethnic divisions: Kuwaiti 50%, other Arab 35%, South Asian 9%, Iranian 4%, other 2%

LEBANON
Ethnic divisions: Arab 95%, Armenian 4%, other 1%

LIBYA
Ethnic divisions: Berber and Arab 97%; some Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

MOROCCO
Ethnic divisions: Arab-Berber 99.1%, non-Moroccan 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%

OMAN
Ethnic divisions: mostly Arab, with small Balochi, Zanzibari, and South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi) groups

QATAR
Ethnic divisions: Arab 40%, Pakistani 18%, Indian 18%, Iranian 10%, other 14%

SAUDI ARABIA
Ethnic divisions: Arab 90%, Afro-Asian 10%

SYRIA
Ethnic divisions: Arab 90.3%; Kurds, Armenians, and other 9.7%

TUNISIA
Ethnic divisions: Arab-Berber 98%, European 1%, Jewish less than 1%

TURKEY
Ethnic divisions: Turkish 80%, Kurdish 17%, other 3% (est.)

UAE
Ethnic divisions: Emirian 19%, other Arab 23%, South Asian (fluctuating) 50%, other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians) 8%; less than 20% of the population are UAE citizens (1982)

YEMEN
Ethnic divisions: North—Arab 90%, Afro-Arab (mixed) 10%; South—almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

---

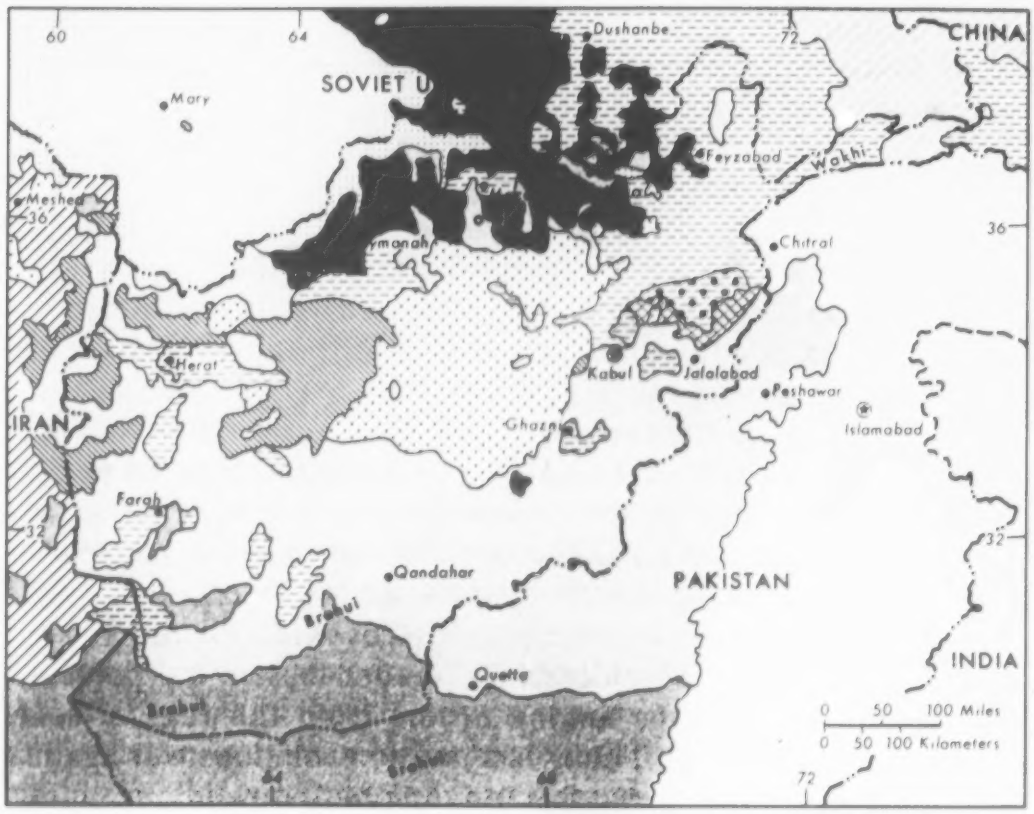
Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

Ethnic Groups, by Country

Afghanistan	Pushtun 50%; Tajiks 25%; Uzbek 9%; Hazara 9%
Algeria	Arabs 75%; Berbers 25%
Bahrain	Bahraini 63%; Asian 13%; other Arab 10%; Iranian 6%
Cyprus	
Egypt	Eastern Hamitic stock 90%; Bedouin; Nubian
Iran	Persian 51%; Azerbaijani 25%
Iraq	Arabs 75%; Kurds 15%; Turks
Israel	Jewish 83%; Arab 16%
Jordan	Arabs 98%
Kuwait	Kuwaiti 28%; other Arab 39%; Iranians; Indians; Pakistanis
Lebanon	Arabs 95%; Armenians 4%; Palestinians 9%
Libya	Arab-Berber 97%
Morocco	Arab-Berber 99%
Oman	Omani Arab 74%; Pakistani 21%
Qatar	Arab 40%; Pakistani 18%; Indian 10%; Iranian 14%; others
Saudi Arabia	Arab tribes; immigrants from other Arab and Muslim countries
Syria	Arabs 90%; Kurds; Armenians; others
Tunisia	Arab 98%
Turkey	Turks 80%; Kurds 17%
UAE	Arab; Iranian; Pakistani; Indian
Yemen	Arabs; some Negroids; Indians

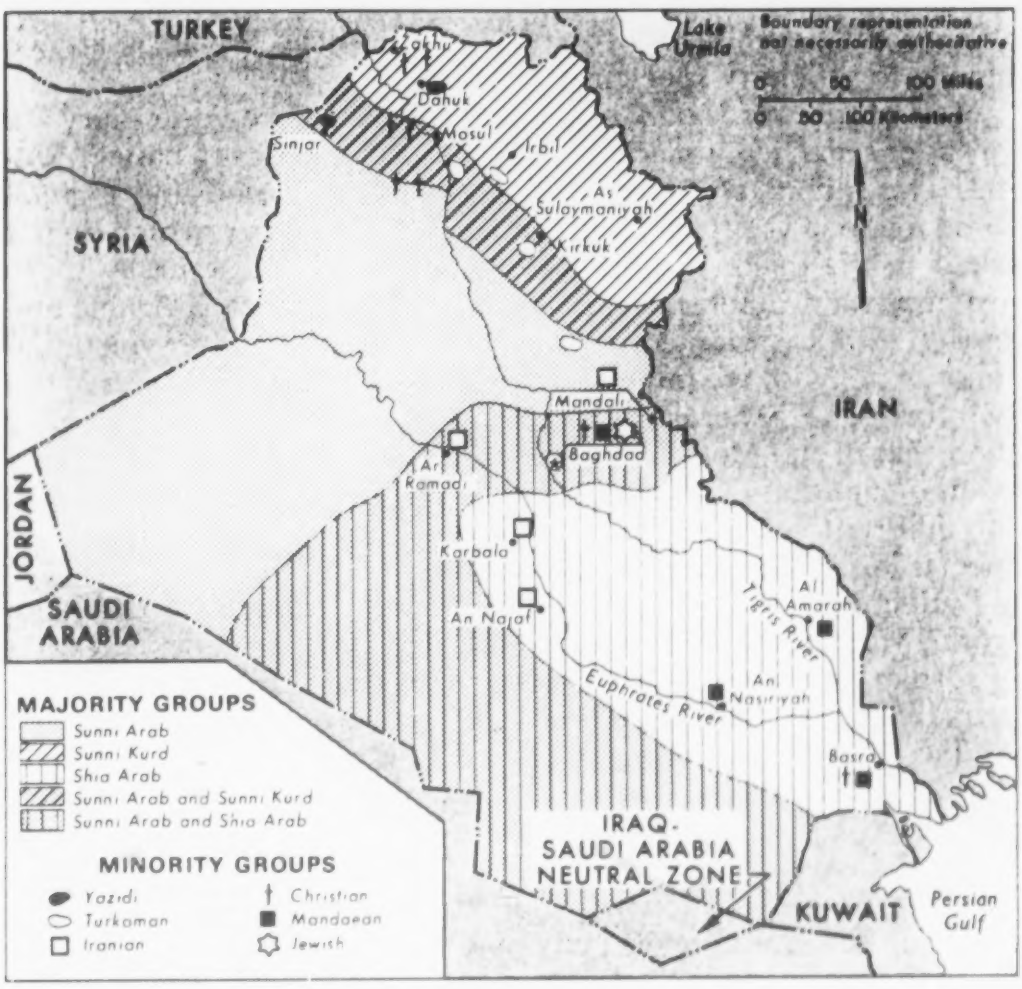
World Eagle table. Data from The 1993 World Almanac.

Ethnic Groups in Afghanistan and Adjacent Areas



Source: Area Handbook Series. Afghanistan: A Country Study. First Edition 1986, First Printing 1986. P. 104. Figure 5. Printed with permission.

Iraq: Ethnic and Religious Distribution



Source: Area Handbook Series. Iraq: A Country Study. Fourth Edition, First Printing 1990. P. 82. Figure 7. Printed with permission.

Principal Tribes of Saudi Arabia

Source: Area Handbook Series. Saudi Arabia: A Country Study. Fourth Edition 1984. First Printing 1985. P. 78. Figure 6.

97

The Languages of Each Country

AFGHANISTAN

Language: Pashtu 35%, Afghan Persian (Dari) 50%, Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen) 11%, 30 minor languages (primarily Balochi and Pashai) 4%; much bilingualism

ALGERIA

Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

BAHRAIN

Language: Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

CYPRUS

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

EGYPT

Language: Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated classes

IRAN

Language: 58% Persian and Persian dialects, 26% Turkic and Turkic dialects, 9% Kurdish, 2% Luri, 1% Baloch, 1% Arabic, 1% Turkish, 2% other

IRAQ

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

ISRAEL

Language: Hebrew (official); Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

JORDAN

Language: Arabic (official); English widely understood among upper and middle classes

KUWAIT

Language: Arabic (official); English widely spoken

LEBANON

Language: Arabic and French (both official); Armenian, English

LIBYA

Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

MOROCCO

Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is often the language of business, government, and diplomacy

OMAN

Language: Arabic (official); English, Balochi, Urdu, Indian dialects

QATAR

Language: Arabic (official); English is commonly used as second language

SAUDI ARABIA

Language: Arabic

SYRIA

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian; French widely understood

TUNISIA

Language: Arabic (official); Arabic and French (commerce)

TURKEY

Language: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

UAE

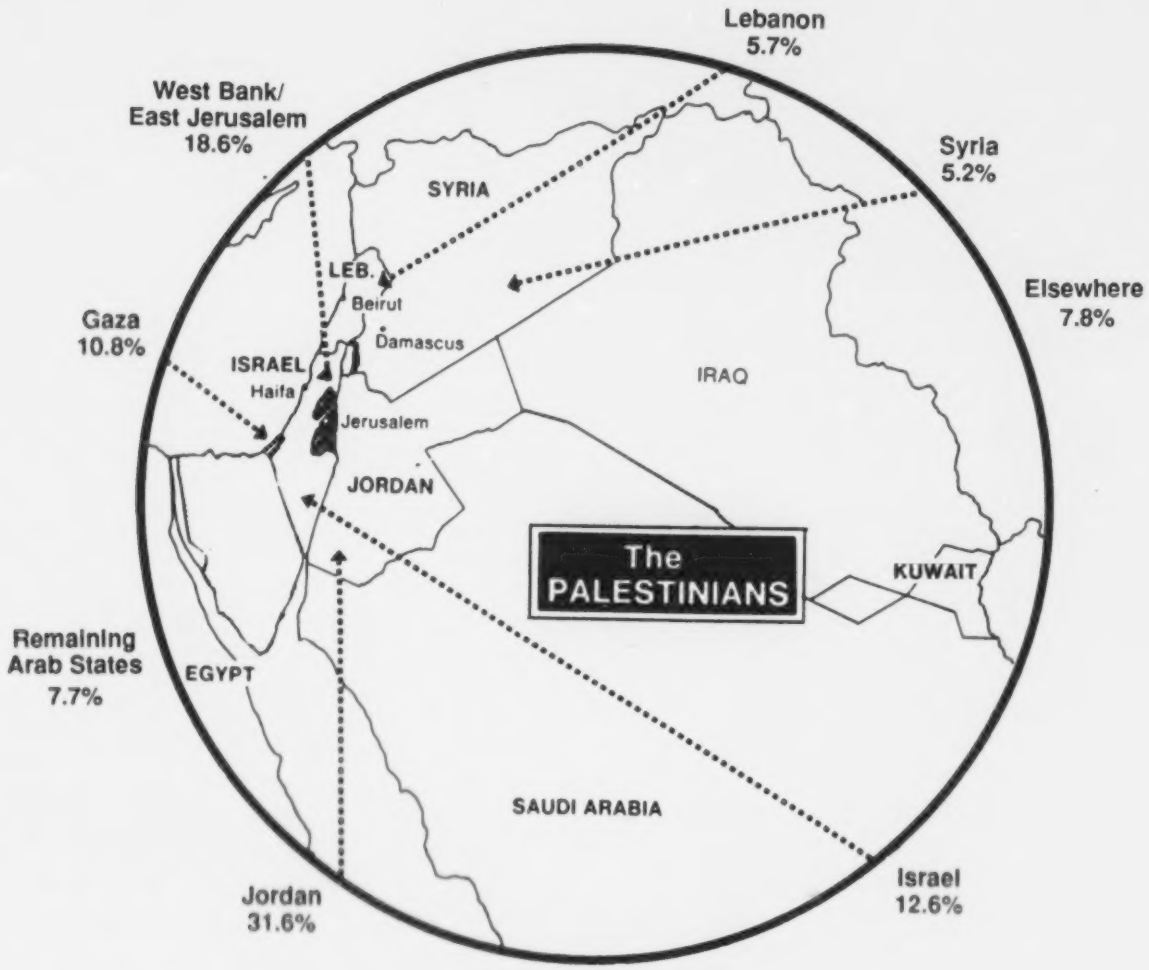
Language: Arabic (official); Persian and English widely spoken in major cities; Hindi, Urdu

YEMEN

Language: Arabic

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

The Palestinians, 1990/91



Estimated Figures Total: 5,780,422

Source: Illustration from "The Link", by Americans for Middle East Understanding. Spring 1978. P. 6. Figures from Facts and Figures About the Palestinians. 1992. Information Paper Number 1. Published by Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine, 2435 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington DC 10037.

Palestine (păl'ĭ-stīn'). Abbr. Pal. Biblical name Ca-naan (kā'nən). 1. The land between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River that was occupied by the Hebrews in the second millennium B.C., and was the scene of most of the events described in the Bible. 2. This country, formerly a province of Ottoman Empire, subsequently a British mandated territory, divided between Israel, Jordan, and Egypt in 1948. In 1967, the Egyptian and Jordanian sections were occupied by Israel. Also called "the Holy Land." [Latin *Palaestina*, from Greek *Palaistinē*, from Hebrew *Pelēsheth*.] -- Pal'es·tin'i·an (păl'ĭ-stĭn'ē·ən) n.

American Heritage Dictionary

Palestinians, Numbers and Locations

	1952	1961	1986[a]	1990/91[a]
West Bank/ East Jerusalem	742,000	814,000	951,520	1,075,531
Gaza	300,000	374,000	545,100	622,016
Israel	179,300	242,000	608,200	730,000
Lebanon	114,000	183,000	271,434	331,757
Syria	83,000	116,400	242,474	301,744
Jordan	150,000	380,000	1,398,050	1,824,179
Remaining Arab States	--	--	582,894	445,195
Rest of World	31,200	110,000	280,846[a]	450,000
TOTAL	1,600,000	2,200,000	4,880,518	5,780,422

a - 1986 data are taken from Palestine Statistical Abstract No. 7, 1985/1986, Damascus: PLO, Economic Department-Central Bureau of Statistics. 1990/91 data on Palestinians in regions other than historical Palestine and the Arab states are based on current estimates in the public domain and the press. Beginning with 1991, the 300,000 Palestinians expelled form Kuwait were added to the estimated Palestinian population of Jordan.

b - In all likelihood, this figure given in the Palestine Statistical Abstract is a low estimate.

Sources: 1952 and 1961 figures from Middle East Report #146 (May-June 1987), p. 10. 1986 and 1990/91 figures from Facts and Figures About the Palestinians. 1992. Information Paper Number 1. Published by Center for Policy Analysis on Palestine, 2435 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington DC 10037.

The League of Arab States

Establishment of the League

On March 22, 1945, "The Pact of the League of Arab States" was signed by the representatives of the seven independent Arab States of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan (then Trans-Jordan), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen. The membership grew to include all Arab states, plus Palestine (which is represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization) for a total of twenty-one members.

The principal provisions of the Arab League Charter, consisting of a preamble, twenty articles and three annexes, expound the purpose and functions of the League, its membership, relations among members, and organizational structure.

Principles and Goals

The Principles and Goals of the league are: protection of the independence of the member-states; protection of the peace and security of the region; cooperation between the League and other international organizations; accomplishment of Arab political cooperation; cooperation and coordination in the social, cultural and economic areas; dedication to national independence movements and removal of European colonialism in the region. Of course, the achievement of Palestinian independence through Arab and international support and activity has been, and remains, a principle goal of the League.

The purpose of the League was geared towards "strengthening the close relations and numerous ties which link the Arab states," and seeks to support and stabilize these ties upon a basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of these states and to direct their efforts towards the common good of all the Arab countries, the improvement of their status, the security of their future, and the realization of their aspirations and hopes.

The founders of the League chose to make the organization representative of all Arab States by establishing loose ties among them rather than more binding ties with fewer participating states. The Arab leadership decided that pragmatics, rather than idealism, would lead to the more effective institutional framework. Therefore, while unity was not dropped, it was decided to stress cooperation and to build into the organization the ability to adapt to changing circumstances and realities.

The League was founded and designed to be a voluntary instrument for cooperation and coordination among Arab member-states. Each of the member-states maintains its independent and sovereign status inside and outside the League. Because the League, as an organization, has no executive or mandatory powers or authority, implementation of Arab League policies or resolutions is fully dependent upon the cooperation of the member-states.

The League may therefore be consideration as a confederation, comprised of independent sovereign states dedicated to coordination and cooperation. It is therefore more than an alliance but less than sovereign in and of itself. This arrangement is the product of the historical realities which led to the independence of the Arab states coupled with a desire on the part of Arab people for unity and closer ties.

Member States (Year Admitted)

Algeria (1962)
Bahrain (1971)
Djibouti (1977)
Egypt (1945)
Iraq (1945)
Jordan (1945)
Kuwait (1961)
Lebanon (1945)
Libya (1953)
Mauritania (1973)
Morocco (1958)
Oman (1971)
Palestine (1945)
Qatar (1971)
Saudi Arabia (1945)
Somalia (1974)
Sudan (1956)
Syria (1945)
Tunisia (1958)
United Arab Emirates (1971)
Yemen (1945)

Total Area: 5.25 million sq mi (13.59 million sq km)
Total Population: (non including "Palestine": 228,500,000*

Source: The League of Arab States Arab Information Center. New York NY 10017.

* Estimated mid-1993 by Population Reference Bureau

Two Other Organizations

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was created November 14, 1960 at Venezuelan initiative. The group attempts to set world oil prices by controlling oil production. It is also involved in advancing members' interests in trade and development dealings with industrialized oil-consuming nations.

Members in 1992

Algeria
Ecuador
Gabon
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Libya
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Venezuela

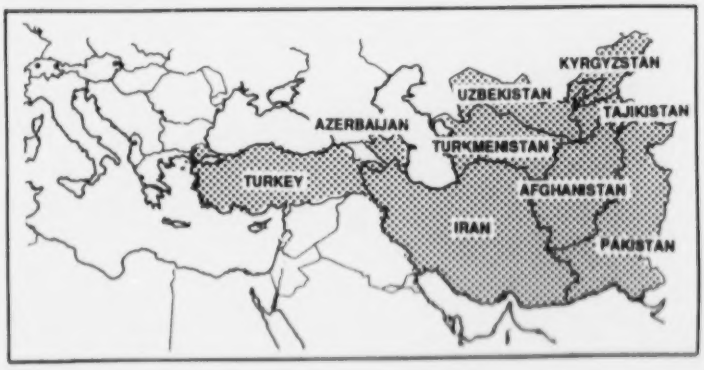
Source: The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993. Pp 822-823.

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

The Economic Cooperation Organization was established in 1964 by the Treaty of Izmir by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey to develop trilateral economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between them. Because of the 1979 Iranian revolution, it was effectively disbanded. Revived and re-organized in 1985 as the Economic Cooperation Organization, it was not effective. Then with the collapse of the Soviet Union, it was expanded to include the five former Soviet republics. Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan as well as Afghanistan signed the amended treaty of Izmir. It now forms the biggest economic bloc after the European Community. The Aims of the ECO are to provide economic infrastructure, agricultural, technical and technological cooperation among member countries and to move towards a customs union.

Member States

Afghanistan
Azerbaijan
Iran
Kyrgyzstan
Pakistan
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan



Information from The Middle East and North Africa, 1993, Yearbook of International Organizations, Vol 1, 1992/93, and The Boston Globe, November 29, 1992.

Arab States' Share of World Totals

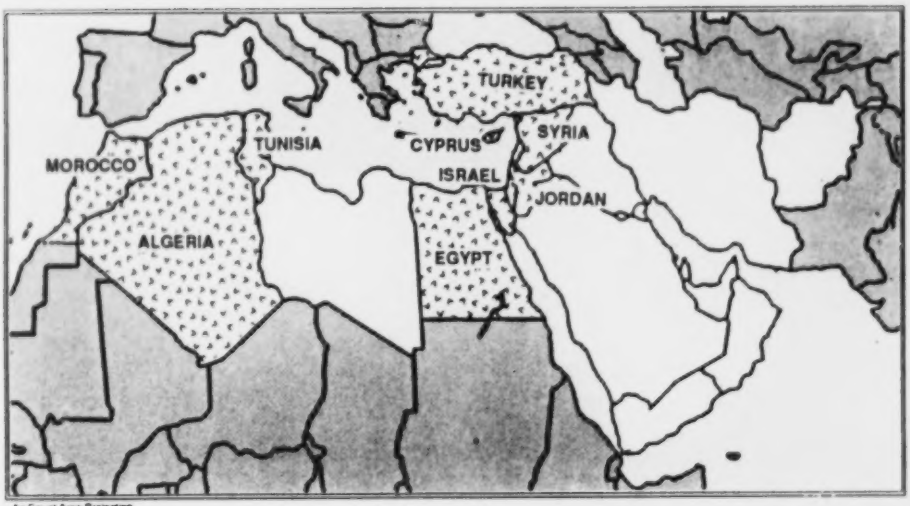
Arab States: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

* = Excluding Arab States

Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1990	**Asia***	**26.7%**	**Africa***	**1.2%**	**Europe and former USSR**	**52.4%**
	Arab States	**0.8%**	**Latin America**	**5.0%**	**Oceania**	**1.4%**
			Northern America	**12.6%**		
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1990	**Asia***	**33.3%**	**Africa***	**1.0%**	**Europe and former USSR**	**44.5%**
	Arab States	**1.4%**	**Latin America**	**7.2%**	**Oceania**	**2.4%**
			Northern America	**40.0%**		
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1990	**Asia***	**21.2%**	**Africa***	**1.0%**	**Europe and former USSR**	**30.2%**
	Arab States	**0.6%**	**Latin America**	**4.7%**	**Oceania**	**1.0%**
			Northern America	**11.6%**		
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1990	**Asia***	**23.5%**	**Africa***	**3.7%**	**Europe & former USSR**	**28.0%**
	Arab States	**2.8%**	**Latin America**	**7.8%**	**Oceania**	**1.3%**
			Northern America	**28.3%**		
Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1990	**Asia***	**28.5%**	**Africa***	**1.3%**	**Europe & former USSR**	**35.7%**
	Arab States	**2.7%**	**Latin America**	**9.0%**	**Oceania**	**1.2%**
			Northern America	**26.6%**		
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1989	**Asia***	**63.6%**	**Africa***	**0.1%**	**Europe & former USSR**	**19.9%**
	Arab States	**1.8%**	**Latin America**	**5.1%**	**Oceania**	**0.9%**
			Northern America	**8.6%**		
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1989 (Data do not include China)	**Asia***	**7**	**Africa***	**3**	**Europe & former USSR**	**58**
	Arab States	**4**	**Latin America**	**17**	**Oceania**	**20**
			Northern America	**40**		

World Eagle table. Data from Unesco Statistical Yearbook, 1992. Section 6.

Mediterranean Countries With Trade Agreements With the European Community, 1991



An Equal Area Projection

Country	Population (millions) mid-1993	Population (millions) 2025	Per capita GNP 1991 (US$)
Morocco	28.0	46.3	$1,030
Algeria	27.3	46.8	2,020
Tunisia	8.6	13.4	1,510
Egypt	58.3	104.6	620
Jordan	3.8	8.3	1,120
Syria	13.5	36.5	1,110
Israel	5.3	8.0	11,330
Cyprus	0.7	0.9	8,640
Turkey	60.7	98.7	1,820

Source: The European Community.

The Middle East's Per Capita GNP (Gross National Product)

-- 1991, in US Dollars --

Data for this table from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1993 World Population Data Sheet. It advises that Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output, and that its estimates are from the World Bank Atlas, 25th Anniversary Edition (1992).

Figures in italics are 1990 figures

Afghanistan	--
Algeria	$2,020
Bahrain	6,910
Cyprus	8,640
Egypt	620
Iran	2,320
Iraq	--
Israel	11,330
Jordan	1,120
Kuwait	--
Lebanon	--
Libya	--
Morocco	1,030
Oman	*5,650*
Qatar	*15,870*
Saudi Arabia	*7,070*
Syria	1,110
Tunisia	1,510
Turkey	1,820
UAE	*19,870*
Yemen	540

Others

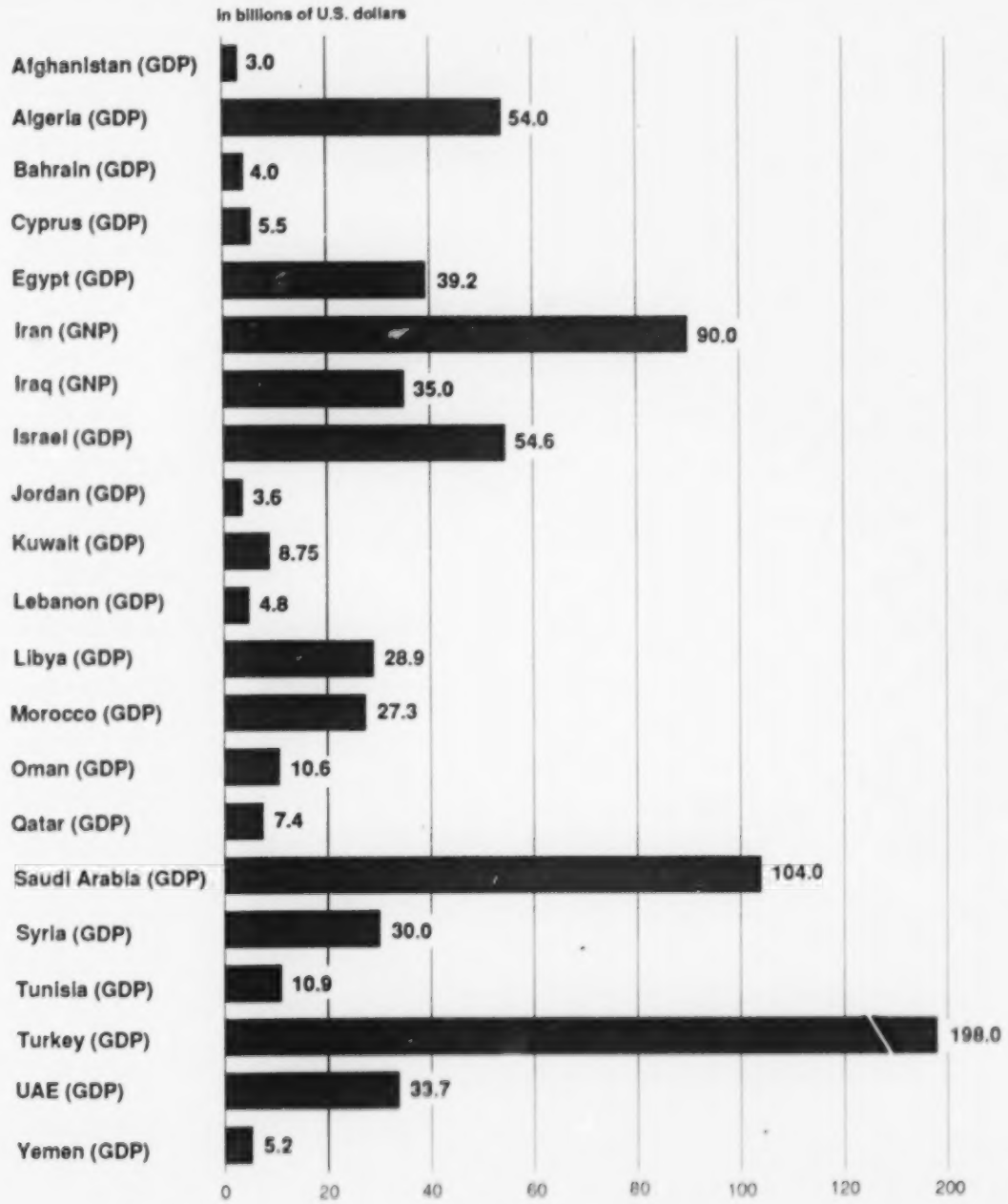
Canada	$21,260
China	370
Japan	26,920
Germany	23,650
Mexico	2,870
Russia	3,220
USA	22,560
United Kingdom	16,750

-- not available

The Middle East's GDP and GNP, by Country

(Gross Domestic Product) (Gross National Product)

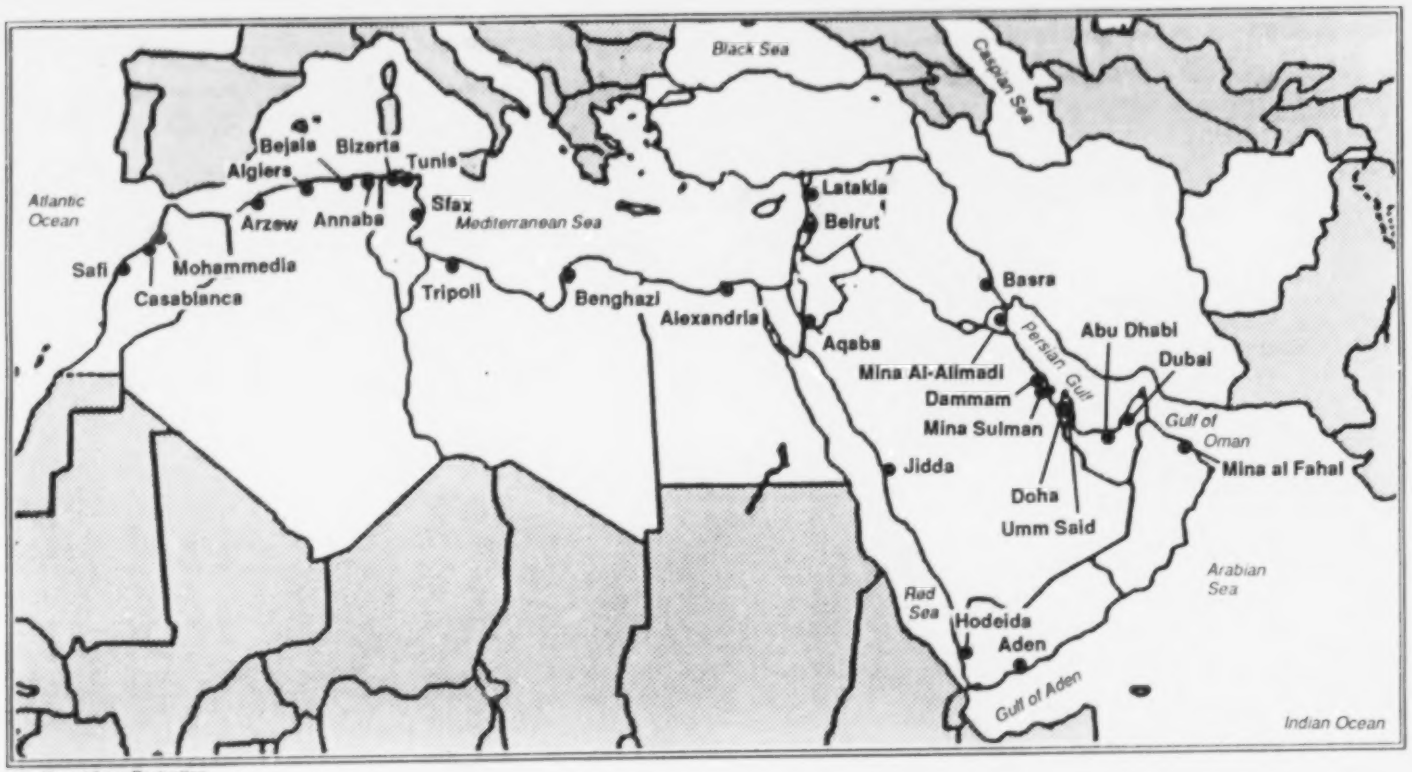
Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The value of all goods and services produced domestically.
Gross National Product (GNP): The value of all goods and services produced domestically, plus income earned abroad, minus income earned by foreigners from domestic production.



World Eagle graph. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1990.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1983 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Major Ports in the Arab World



An Equal Area Projection

World Eagle map based on data from
Atlas of the Arab World

The Major Industries and Exports of Each Country, and the Nations They Sell To

AFGHANISTAN

Industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement; handwoven carpets; natural gas, oil, coal, copper

Exports: $236 million (f.o.b., FY91 est.);
commodities—natural gas 55%, fruits and nuts 24%, handwoven carpets, wool, cotton, hides, and pelts;
partners—mostly former USSR

ALGERIA

Industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing

Exports: $11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—petroleum and natural gas 97%;
partners—Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, France, US

BAHRAIN

Industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—petroleum and petroleum products 80%, aluminum 7%, other 13%;
partners—UAE 18%, Japan 12%, India 11%, US 6%

CYPRUS

Industries: food, beverages, textiles, chemicals, metal products, tourism, wood products

Exports: $847 million (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—citrus, potatoes, grapes, wine, cement, clothing and shoes;
partners—UK 23%, Greece 10%, Lebanon 10%, Germany 5%

EGYPT

Industries: textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement, metals

Exports: $4.5 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—crude oil and petroleum products, cotton yarn, raw cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals;
partners—EC, Eastern Europe, US, Japan

IRAN

Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Exports: $17.8 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—petroleum 90%, carpets, fruits, nuts, hides;
partners—Japan, Italy, France, Netherlands, Belgium/Luxembourg, Spain, and Germany

IRAQ

Industries: petroleum production and refining, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing

Exports: $10.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—crude oil and refined products, fertilizer, sulfur;
partners—US, Brazil, Turkey, Japan, Netherlands, Spain (1990)

ISRAEL

Industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles, clothing, chemicals, metal products, military equipment, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics, tourism

Exports: $12.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, military hardware, electronics;
partners—US, EC, Japan, Hong Kong, Switzerland

JORDAN

Industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement, potash, light manufacturing

Exports: $1.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—phosphates, fertilizers, potash, agricultural products, manufactures;
partners—India, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, UAE, China

KUWAIT

Industries: petroleum, petrochemicals, desalination, food processing, building materials, salt, construction

Exports: $11.4 billion (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—oil 90%;
partners—Japan 19%, Netherlands 9%, US 8%, Pakistan 6%

LEBANON

Industries: banking, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, jewelry, some metal fabricating

Exports: $700 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—agricultural products, chemicals, textiles, precious and semiprecious metals and jewelry, metals and metal products;
partners—Saudi Arabia 16%, Switzerland 8%, Jordan 6%, Kuwait 6%, US 5%

LIBYA

Industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement

Exports: $11 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—petroleum, peanuts, hides;
partners—Italy, USSR, Germany, Spain, France, Belgium/Luxembourg, Turkey

MOROCCO

Industries: phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

Exports: $4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1991);
commodities—food and beverages 30%, semiprocessed goods 23%, consumer goods 21%, phosphates 17%;
partners—EC 58%, India 7%, Japan 5%, USSR 3%, US 2%

OMAN

Industries: crude oil production and refining, natural gas production, construction, cement, copper

Exports: $5.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—petroleum, reexports, fish, processed copper, fruits and vegetables;
partners—Japan 35%, South Korea 21%, Singapore 7%, US 6%

QATAR

Industries: crude oil production and refining, fertilizers, petrochemicals, steel, cement

Exports: $3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—petroleum products 85%, steel, fertilizers;
partners—Japan 61%, Brazil 9%, UAE 3%, Singapore 3%

SAUDI ARABIA

Industries: crude oil production, petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement, small steel-rolling mill, construction, fertilizer, plastic

Exports: $44.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—petroleum and petroleum products 85%;
partners—US 22%, Japan 22%, Singapore 7%, France 6%

continued →

Major Industries and Exports continued

SYRIA

Industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco, phosphate rock mining, petroleum

Exports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—petroleum 40%, farm products 13%, textiles, phosphates (1989);
partners—USSR and Eastern Europe 42%, EC 31%, Arab countries 17%, US/Canada 2% (1989)

TUNISIA

Industries: petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate and iron ore), tourism, textiles, footwear, food, beverages

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991);
commodities—hydrocarbons, agricultural products, phosphates and chemicals;
partners—EC 74%, Middle East 11%, US 2%, Turkey, USSR

TURKEY

Industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction, lumber, paper

Exports: $13.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—industrial products (steel, chemicals) 81%; fruits, vegetables, tobacco and meat products 19%;
partners—EC countries 49%, US 7%, Iran 5%

UAE

Industries: petroleum, fishing, petrochemicals, construction materials, some boat building, handicrafts, pearling

Exports: $21.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—crude oil 65%, natural gas, reexports, dried fish, dates;
partners—Japan 35%, Singapore 6%, US 4%, Korea 3%

YEMEN

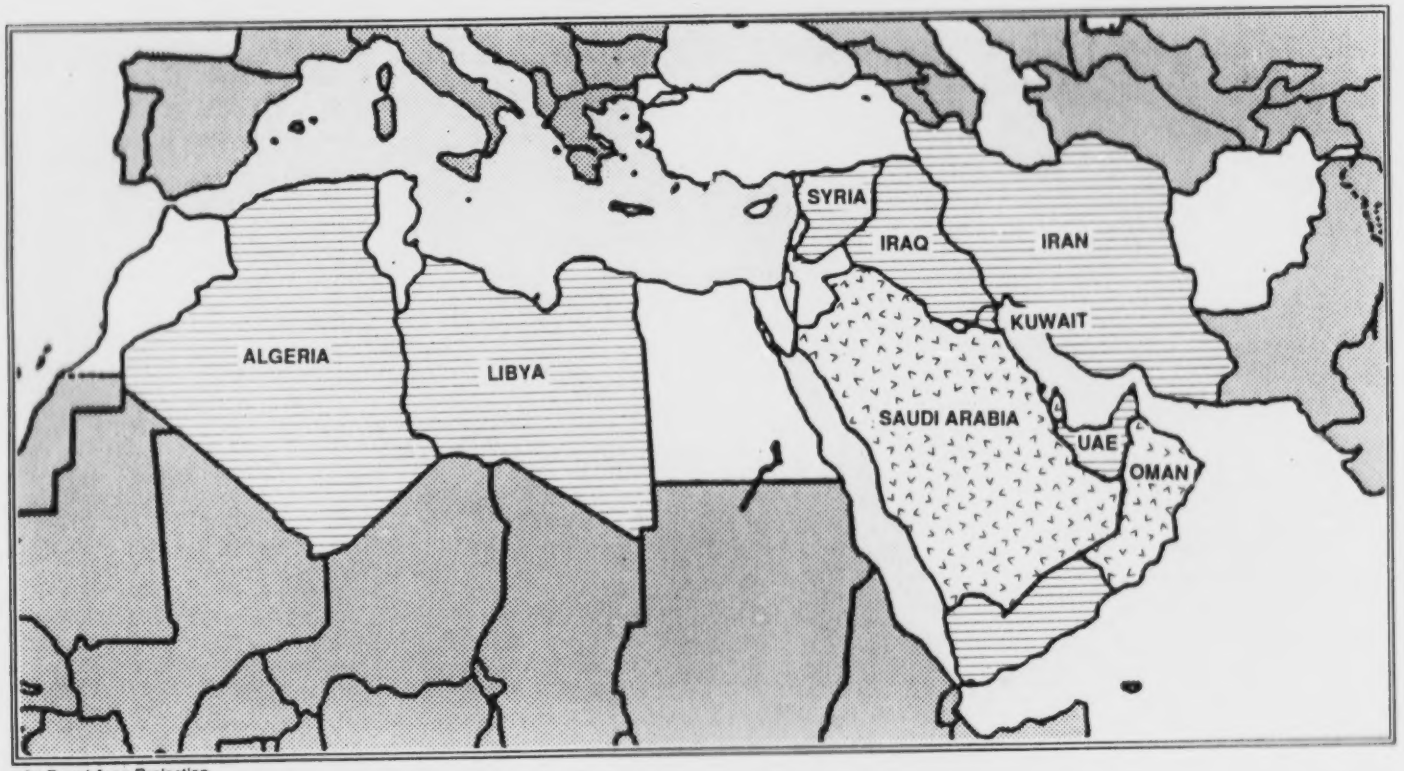
Industries: crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; fishing; small aluminum products factory; cement

Exports:
North—$606 million (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—crude oil, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables;
partners—FRG 29%, US 26%, Netherlands 12%;
South—$113.8 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.);
commodities—cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish;
partners—Japan, North Yemen, Italy

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Those Nations Exporting More Than the Value of Their Imports, Year 1990



An Equal Area Projection

More Exports Than Imports

Algeria
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait
Libya
Syria
UAE

At Least Twice
The Dollar Value
of Exports Over Imports

Oman
Qutar
Saudi Arabia

World Eagle map. Data from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1992.

Imports
The Products Each Country Chooses To Buy, and From Whom

AFGHANISTAN

Imports: $874 million (c.i.f., FY91 est.);
commodities—food and petroleum products;
partners—mostly former USSR

ALGERIA

Imports: $9 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—capital goods 29%, consumer goods 30%;
partners—France 25%, Italy 8%, FRG 8%, US 6-7%

BAHRAIN

Imports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—nonoil 59%, crude oil 41%;
partners—Saudi Arabia 41%, US 23%, Japan 8%, UK 8%

CYPRUS

Imports: $2.3 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—consumer goods, petroleum and lubricants, food and feed grains, machinery;
partners—UK 13%, Japan 12%, Italy 10%, Germany 9.1%

EGYPT

Imports: $11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—machinery and equipment, foods, fertilizers, wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods;
partners—EC, US, Japan, Eastern Europe

IRAN

Imports: $15.9 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—machinery, military supplies, metal works, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services, refined oil products;
partners—Germany, Japan, Italy, UK, France

IRAQ

Imports: $6.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—manufactures, food;
partners—FRG, US, Turkey, France, UK (1990)

ISRAEL

Imports: $18.1 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.);
commodities—military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, aircraft;
partners—US, EC, Switzerland, Japan, South Africa, Canada, Hong Kong

JORDAN

Imports: $2.3 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.);
commodities—crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, food, live animals, manufactured goods;
partners—EC, US, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Turkey

KUWAIT

Imports: $6.6 billion (f.o.b., 1989);
commodities—food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing;
partners—US 15%, Japan 12%, FRG 8%, UK 7%

LEBANON

Imports: $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1990 est.);
commodities—NA;
partners—Italy 14%, France 12%, US 6%, Turkey 5%, Saudi Arabia 3%

LIBYA

Imports: $7.6 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—machinery, transport equipment, food, manufactured goods;
partners—Italy, USSR, Germany, UK, Japan

MOROCCO

Imports: $6.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991);
commodities—capital goods 24%, semi-processed goods 22%, raw materials 16%, fuel and lubricants 16%, food and beverages 13%, consumer goods 9%;
partners—EC 53%, US 11%, Canada 4%, Iraq 3%, USSR 3%, Japan 2%

OMAN

Imports: $2.5 billion (f.o.b, 1990);
commodities—machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants;
partners—UK 20%, UAE 20%, Japan 17%, US 7%

QATAR

Imports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—foodstuffs, beverages, animal and vegetable oils, chemicals, machinery and equipment;
partners—UK 13%, Japan 11%, US 8%, Italy 8%

SAUDI ARABIA

Imports: $21.5 billion (f.o.b., 1990);
commodities—manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, processed food products;
partners—US 16%, UK 14%, Japan 14%, FRG 7%

SYRIA

Imports: $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1991 est.);
commodities—foodstuffs and beverages 21%, metal and metal products 16%, machinery 14%, textiles, petroleum products (1989);
partners—EC 42%, USSR and Eastern Europe 13%, other Europe 13%, US/Canada 8%, Arab countries 6% (1989)

TUNISIA

Imports: $4.9 billion (f.o.b., 1991);
commodities—industrial goods and equipment 57%, hydrocarbons 13%, food 12%, consumer goods;
partners—EC 67%, US 6%, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Turkey, Algeria

TURKEY

Imports: $22.3 billion (c.i.f., 1990);
commodities—crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, fertilizers, grain;
partners—EC countries 49%, US 7%, Iran 5%

UAE

Imports: $11.0 billion (f.o.b., 1990 est.);
commodities—food, consumer and capital goods;
partners—Japan 14%, UK 10%, US 9%, Germany 9%

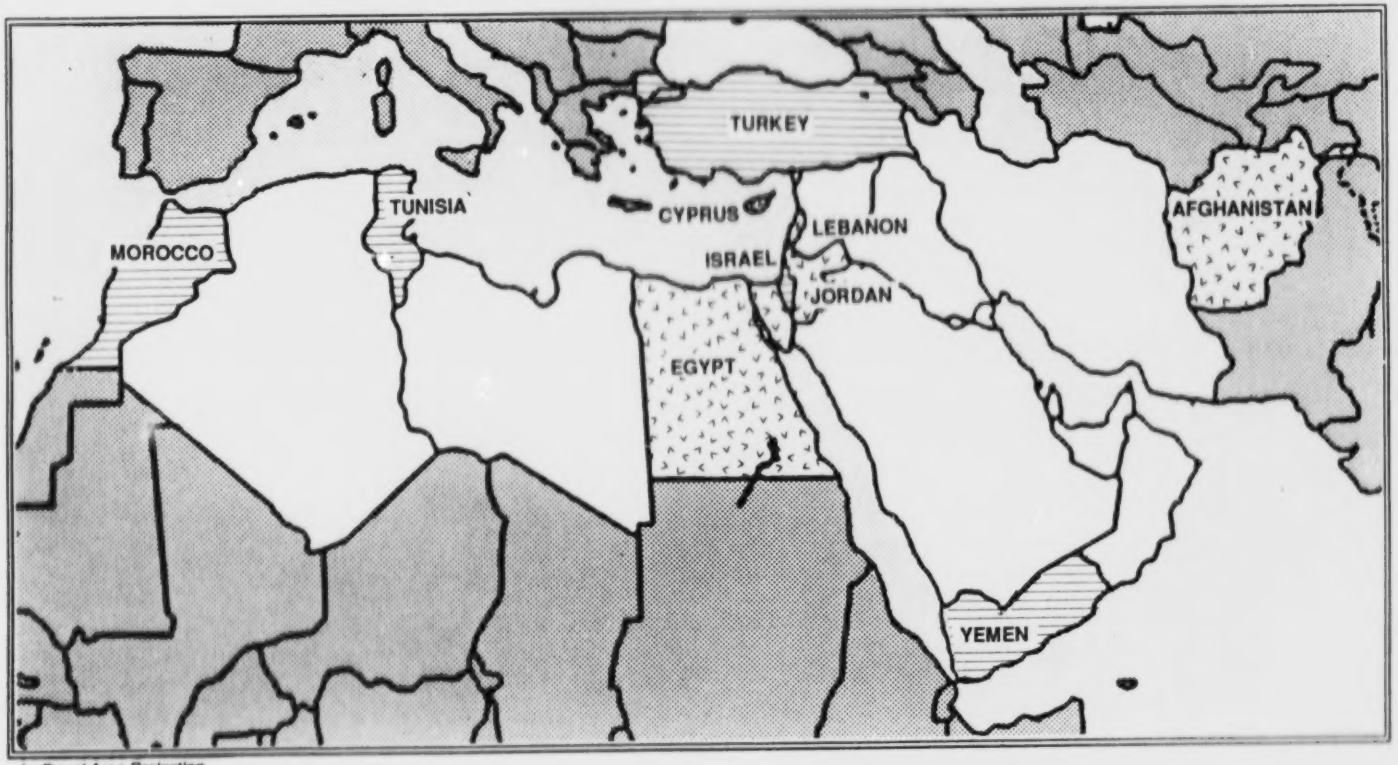
YEMEN

Imports:
North—$1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1988);
commodities—textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement;
partners—Saudi Arabia 12%, France 6%, US 5%, Australia 5% (1985);
South—$553.9 million (f.o.b., 1989 est.);
commodities—grain, consumer goods, crude oil, machinery, chemicals;
partners—USSR, UK, Ethiopia

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Those Nations Importing More Than the Value of Their Exports, Year 1990



An Equal Area Projection

More Imports Than Exports

Israel
Morocco
Tunisia
Turkey
Yemen

At Least Twice The Dollar Value of Imports Over Exports

Afghanistan
Cyprus
Egypt
Jordan
Lebanon

World Eagle map. Data from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1992.

Structure of Merchandise Imports

Percentage Share of Merchandise Imports

	Food		Fuels		Other Primary Commodities		Machinery and Transport Equipment		Other Manufactures	
	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1990
Afghanistan	17	--	4	--	1	--	8	--	69	--
Algeria	27	27	0	2	6	8	15	28	52	35
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	26	31	7	2	12	10	23	23	31	34
Iran	16	12	0	0	6	5	36	44	42	38
Iraq	24	15	0	0	7	4	25	48	44	33
Israel	16	7	6	9	12	6	28	27	38	52
Jordan	28	19	6	16	6	5	18	23	42	38
Kuwait	21	18	1	1	7	4	32	29	39	46
Lebanon	26	--	8	--	8	--	15	--	43	--
Libya	13	16	4	1	3	3	36	37	43	43
Morocco	36	12	5	15	10	12	18	28	31	33
Oman	1	18	4	4	2	2	17	37	75	39
Qatar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	30	15	1	0	7	4	25	48	44	33
Syria	22	17	10	18	9	7	16	26	43	32
Tunisia	16	10	6	9	7	9	31	28	41	43
Turkey	6	7	10	21	10	11	37	31	37	30
UAE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen	55	--	8	--	4	--	12	--	21	--
Others										
Canada	10	6	7	6	9	4	40	50	34	33
China	7	8	1	2	10	9	39	41	43	39
Germany	22	10	8	8	21	8	13	32	35	42
Japan	22	14	20	25	38	16	9	16	11	30
Mexico	5	16	2	4	10	7	50	36	33	37
USA	19	6	10	13	20	5	14	40	36	36
United Kingdom	30	10	11	6	25	7	11	37	23	40

Data from The World Bank. World Development Report 1992. Table 15.

Structure of Merchandise Exports

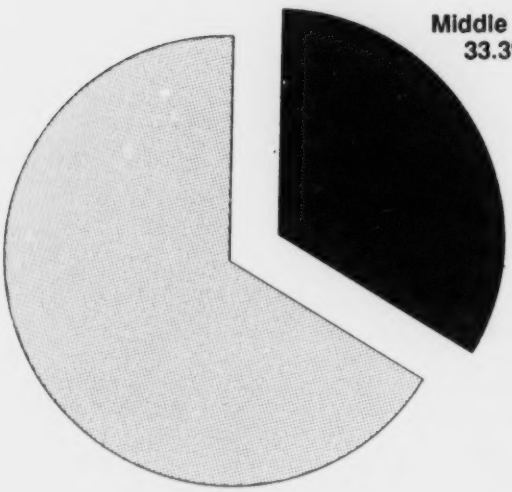
Percentage Share of Merchandise Exports

	Fuels, Minerals, & Metals		Other Primary Commodities		Machinery and Transport Equipment		Other Manufactures		(Textiles and Clothing) [a]	
	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1990	1965	1990
Afghanistan	0	--	87	--	--	--	0	--	0	--
Algeria	57	96	39	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	8	41	71	20	0	0	20	39	15	27
Iran	88	98	8	1	0	0	4	1	4	0
Iraq	95	35	4	41	0	0	1	24	0	0
Israel	6	2	28	11	2	24	63	62	9	6
Jordan	33	45	60	10	2	1	5	44	1	5
Kuwait	98	5	1	7	1	26	0	58	0	9
Lebanon	14	--	52	--	14	--	19	--	2	--
Libya	99	100	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	40	23	55	30	0	4	5	42	1	20
Oman	100	14	0	18	--	41	0	27	--	6
Qatar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	98	88	1	1	1	0	1	11	0	0
Syria	1	45	96	48	0	0	2	2	1	0
Tunisia	31	19	51	12	0	8	19	61	2	35
Turkey	9	7	89	25	0	7	2	61	1	37
UAE	99	--	1	--	0	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others										
Canada	28	19	35	18	15	37	22	26	1	1
China	15	10	20	16	9	17	56	56	29	27
Germany	7	4	5	6	46	49	42	41	5	5
Japan	2	1	7	1	31	66	60	32	17	2
Mexico	22	43	62	13	1	25	15	19	3	2
USA	8	6	27	16	37	47	28	31	3	2
United Kingdom	7	11	9	8	42	40	42	41	7	4

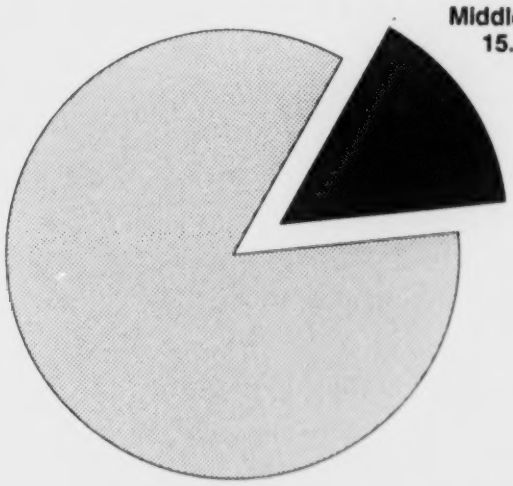
a Textiles and Clothing is a subgroup of Other Manufactures

Data from The World Bank. World Development Report 1992. Table 16.

The Middle East as a Producer of Primary Energy, 1991



33.3% of World's Crude Oil Production in 1991



15.3% of World's Total Primary Energy Production in 1991

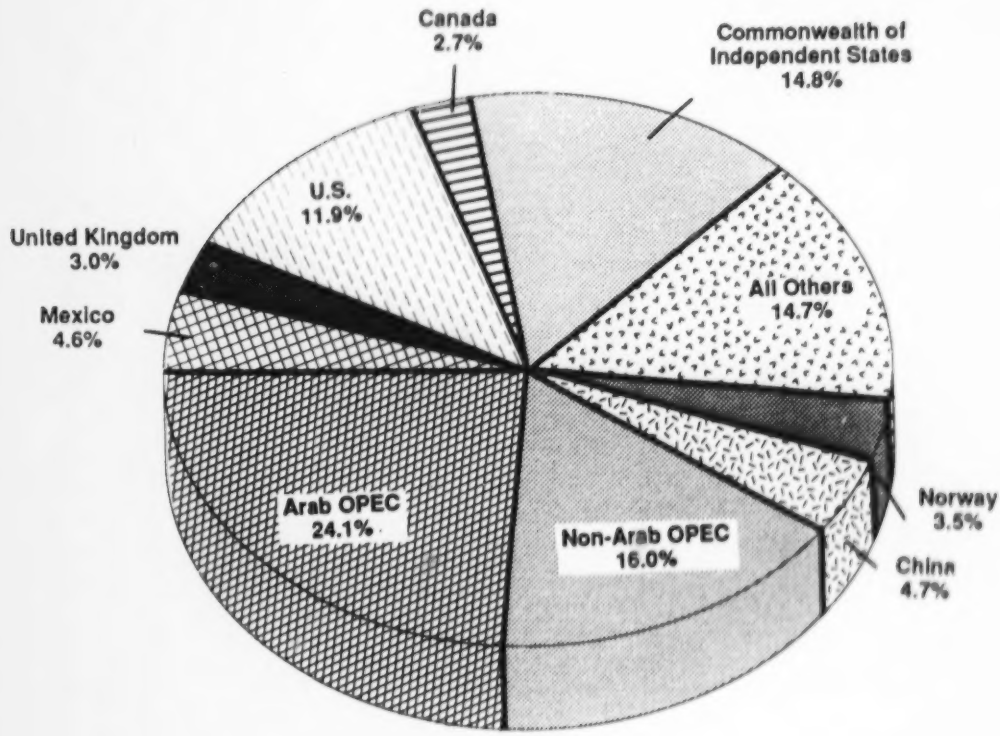
Production in 1991 (Quadrillion 10^{15}) Btu)

Crude Oil		Total Primary Energy
2.49	Algeria	4.65
0.09	Bahrain	0.32
1.92	Egypt	2.40
7.17	Iran	8.44
0.63	Iraq	0.80
0.40	Kuwait	0.61
3.13	Libya	3.42
(*)	Morocco	0.03
1.51	Oman	1.64
0.82	Qatar	1.23
17.65	Saudi Arabia	19.98
1.06	Syria	1.23
0.23	Tunisia	0.25
0.19	Turkey	1.14
5.17	UAE	6.30
0.41	Others in Middle East	0.42
128.79	WORLD	346.33

* Denotes less than one half the unit of measure

Data from U.S. Department of Energy. International Energy Annual 1991. Released for printing December 31, 1992. Table ES 1.

Estimated World Oil Production, 1992



Estimated World Production of Oil in 1992: 60,029.4 (1,000 barrels/day)

OPEC's Share Was 40.1%

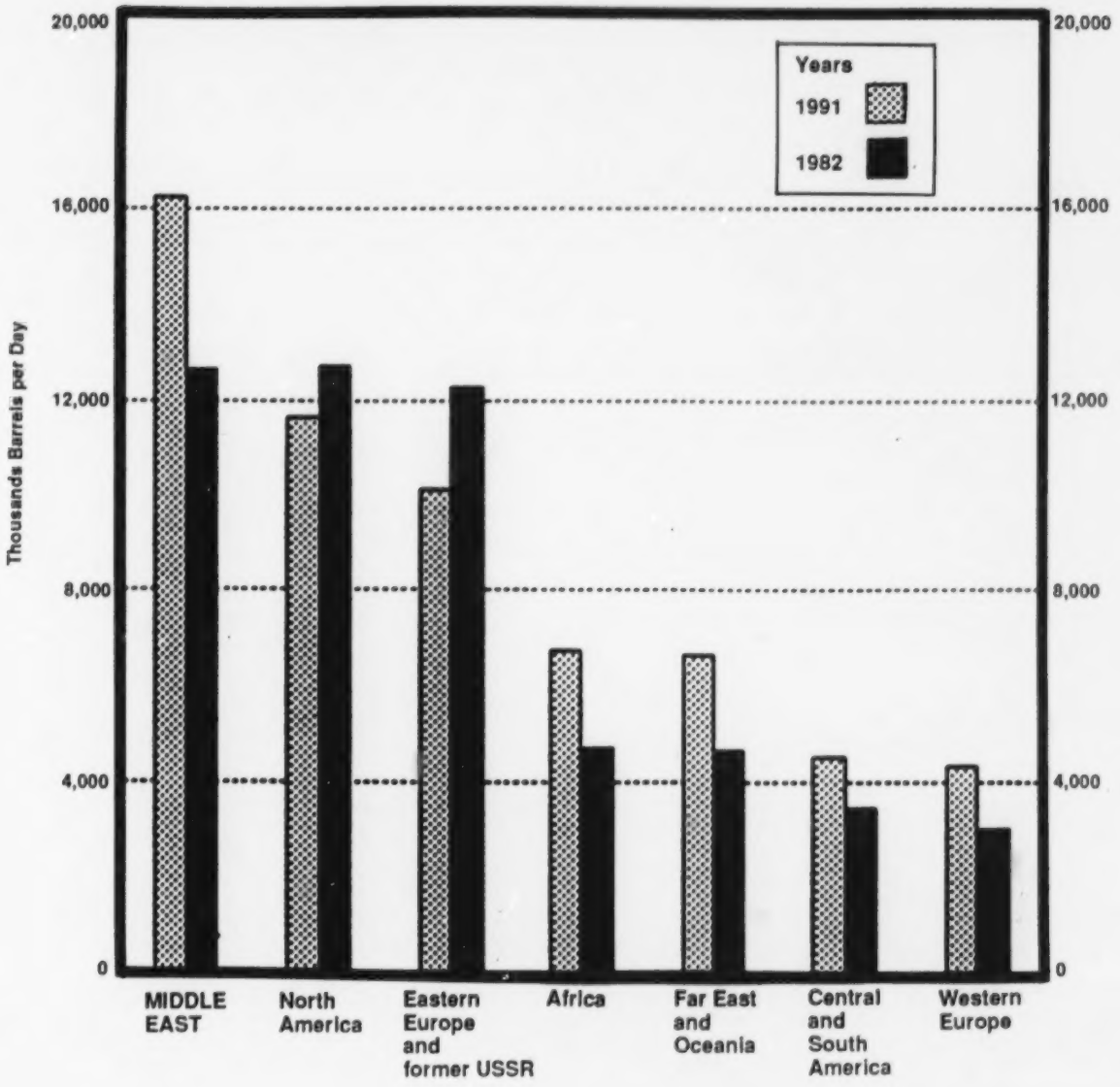
World Shares Produced by the 13 OPEC Member Nations

Arab OPEC	(Percent of World Production)	Non-Arab OPEC	
Algeria	1.3%	Ecuador	0.5%
Iraq	0.7%	Gabon	0.5%
Kuwait	1.4%	Indonesia	2.3%
Libya	2.4%	Iran	5.7%
Qatar	0.7%	Nigeria	3.1%
Saudi Arabia	13.7%	Venezuela	3.9%
UAE	3.9%	TOTAL	16.0%
TOTAL	24.1%		

------ TOTAL OPEC: 40.1% ------

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil & Gas Journal, end-of-year issue, 1992.

World Crude Oil Production, 1982 and 1991

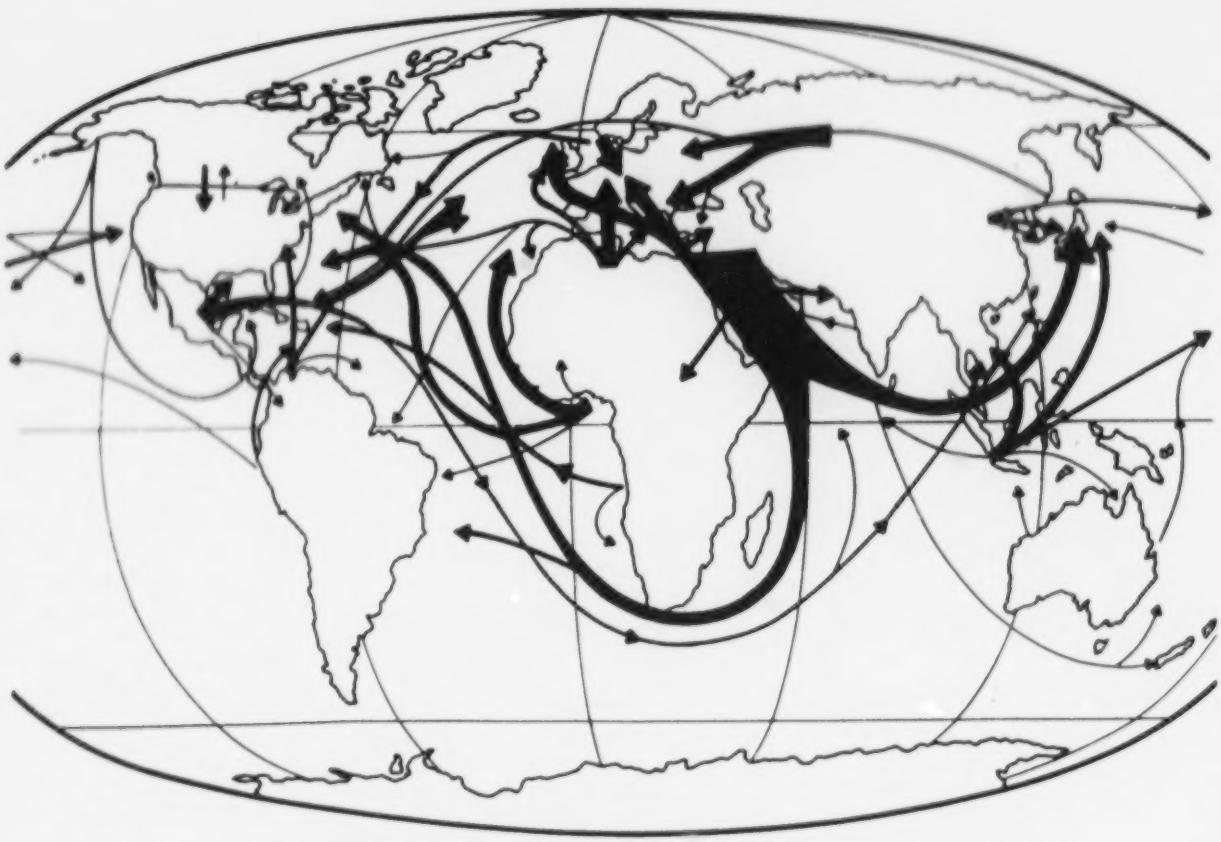


(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991 (preliminary)
MIDDLE EAST	12,641	11,369	12,462	14,513	16,545	16,249
North America	12,668	13,097	12,589	12,268	11,461	11,641
Eastern Europe & former USSR	12,269	12,203	12,221	12,264	11,121	10,094
Africa	4,733	5,121	5,175	5,581	6,432	6,737
Far East and Oceania	4,687	5,426	5,984	6,085	6,468	6,661
Central and South America	3,457	3,612	3,813	3,950	4,318	4,531
Western Europe	3,026	3,660	3,983	4,001	4,125	4,308
World Total	53,481	54,488	56,227	58,662	60,471	60,221

Source: Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1991. Released for printing December 31, 1992. Figure 2, p. 7. Table 1, p. 6.

International Crude Oil Flow



Arrows indicate origin and destination but not necessarily specific routes, 1985

-- 1990 World Total 28,077 --

(000 barrels per day)

Largest Exporting Countries or Regions
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

Saudi Arabia	4,760	17.0%
No. Africa	2,268	8.1%
Iran	2,220	7.9%
Eastern Europe & USSR	2,170	7.7%
Far East & Oceania	2,107	7.5%
Others in Middle East	2,016	7.2%
West Africa	1,955	7.0%
UAE	1,925	6.9%
Iraq	1,600	5.7%
Norway	1,425	5.1%
Mexico	1,277	4.5%
Venezuela	1,242	4.4%
United Kingdom	1,105	3.9%

Largest Importing Countries or Regions
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

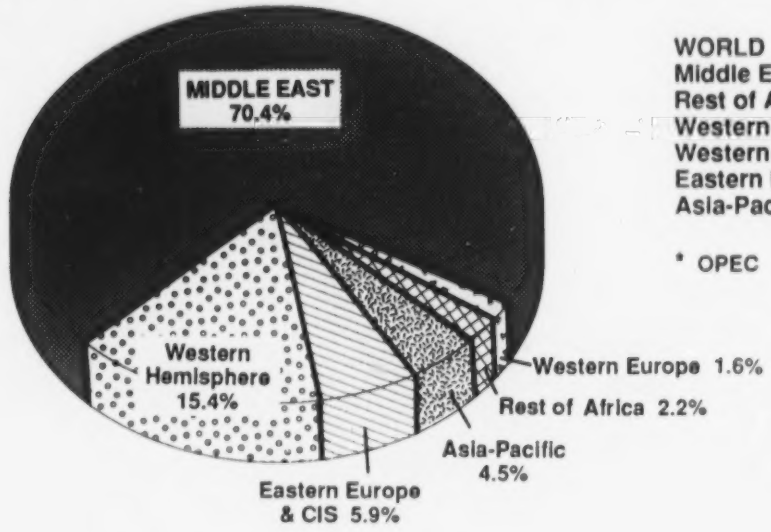
Western Europe	9,702	34.6%
USA	5,894	21.0%
Far East & Oceania		
Japan	3,828	13.6%
Others	3,560	12.7%
Eastern Europe & USSR	1,662	5.8%
Caribbean Islands	910	3.2%
Other Central & South America	799	2.9%
Africa	679	2.4%
Canada	546	2.0%
Middle East	496	1.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Energy
International Energy Annual 1991

Distribution of Estimated Proven Reserves of Oil and Gas as of January 1, 1993

The following is the relevant portion of the footnote for the Table these data were taken from: All reserves figures except those for the USSR (and gas for Canada) are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which includes proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association for the first time in 1980, includes proved and some probable.

Oil (1,000 bbl)



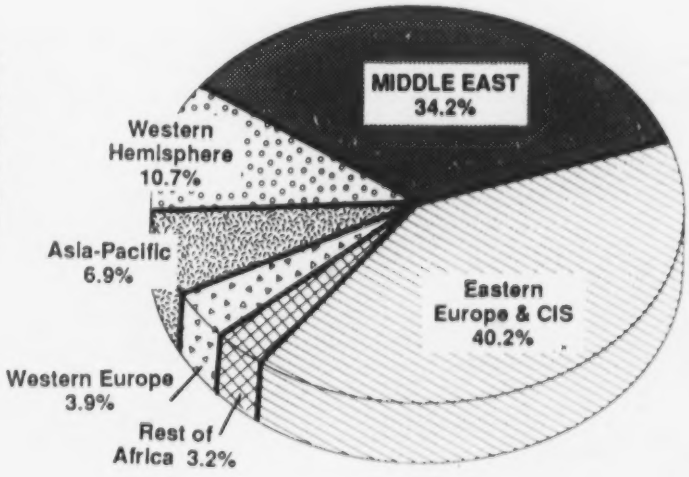
WORLD	997,041,774*
Middle East	702,167,367
Rest of Africa	21,970,820
Western Hemisphere	153,784,304
Western Europe	15,354,075
Eastern Europe & CIS	59,192,880
Asia-Pacific	44,572,328

* OPEC 772,189,613

GAS (10^9 cu ft)

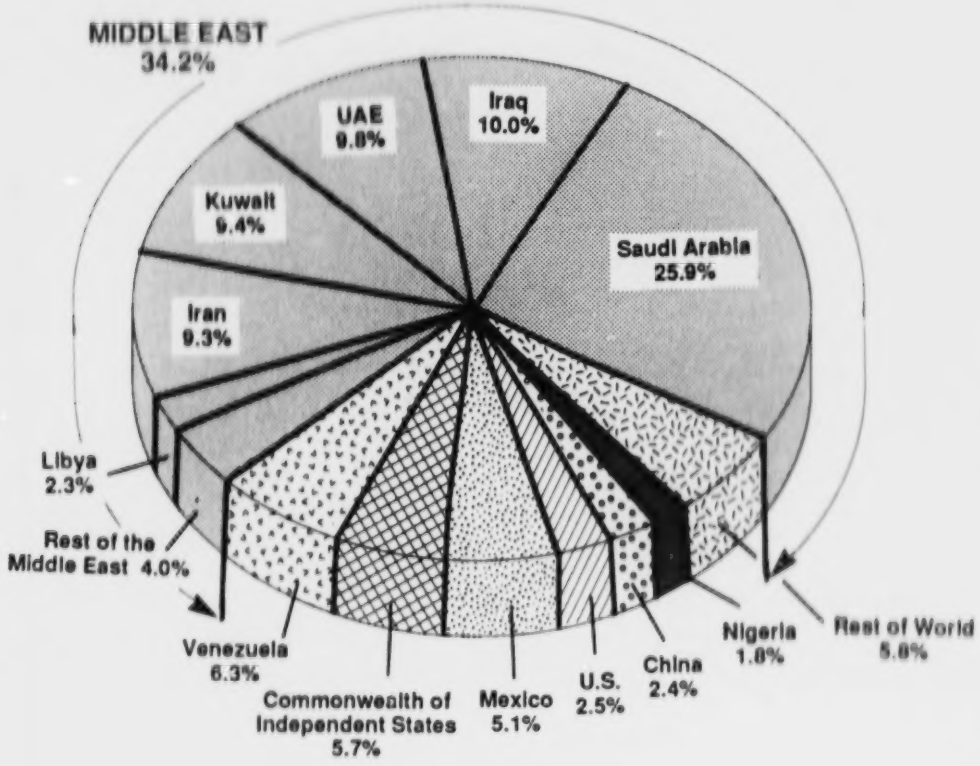
WORLD	4,885,362*
Middle East	1,716,885
Rest of Africa	154,228
Western Hemisphere	522,268
Western Europe	191,162
Eastern Europe & CIS	1,963,306
Asia-Pacific	337,513

* OPEC 1,965,679



World Eagle chart. Data from "The Worldwide Report", by Oil and Gas Journal, December 28, 1992.

The Middle East Has An Estimated 70.4% Of The World's Proved Reserves Of Oil



January 1, 1993 Estimated World Total Proved Reserves of Oil: 997,041,774 (1,000 bbl)

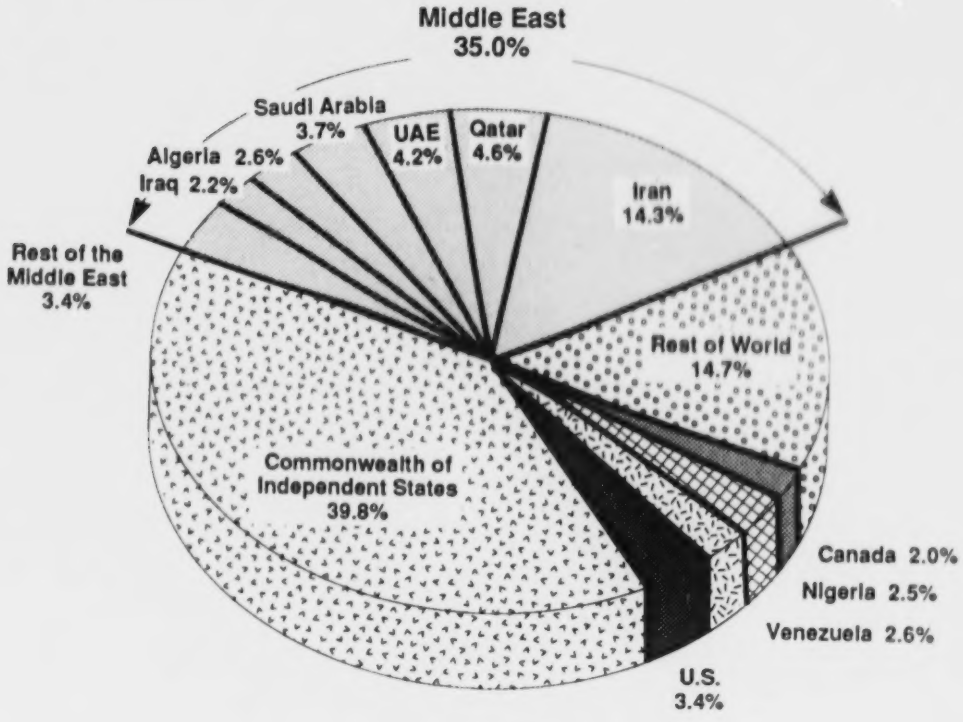
		(1,000 bbl)				(1,000 bbl)	
*1.	Saudi Arabia	257,842,000	25.9%	*13.	Algeria	9,200,000	0.9%
*2.	Iraq	100,000,000	10.0%	14.	Norway	8,805,734	0.9%
*3.	UAE	98,100,000	9.8%	15.	Egypt	6,200,000	0.6%
*4.	Kuwait	94,000,000	9.4%	16.	India	6,049,068	0.6%
*5.	Iran	92,860,000	9.3%	*17.	Indonesia	5,779,000	0.6%
*6.	Venezuela	62,650,000	6.3%	18.	Canada	5,291,630	0.5%
7.	CIS#	57,000,000	5.7%	19.	Divided (Neutral) Zone	5,000,000	0.5%
8.	Mexico	51,298,000	5.1%	20.	Oman	4,483,000	0.4%
9.	U.S.	24,682,000	2.5%	21.	United Kingdom	4,143,630	0.4%
10.	China	24,000,000	2.4%	22.	Yemen	4,000,000	0.4%
*11.	Libya	22,800,000	2.3%	*23.	Qatar	3,729,000	0.4%
*12.	Nigeria	17,899,820	1.8%		Rest of World		3.3%

* These eleven are members of OPEC. Also, Ecuador and Gabon.

\# Commonwealth of Independent States

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil & Gas Journal, end-of-year issue, 1992.

The Middle East Has 35% of the World's Proved Reserves of Natural Gas as of January 1, 1993



WORLD: 4,885,362 (109 cu.ft.)

		(10^9 cu.ft.)	
1.	CIS#	1,942,300	39.8%
2.	Iran	699,200	14.3%
3.	Qatar	227,000	4.6%
4.	UAE	204,600	4.2%
5.	Saudi Arabia	182,600	3.7%
6.	U.S.	167,062	3.4%
7.	Algeria	128,000	2.6%
8.	Venezuela	126,492	2.6%
9.	Nigeria	120,000	2.5%
10.	Iraq	109,500	2.2%
11.	Canada	95,734	2.0%
12.	Mexico	70,900	1.5%

		(10^9 cu.ft.)	
13.	Norway	70,629	1.4%
14.	Netherlands	68,860	1.4%
15.	Malaysia	67,800	1.4%
16.	Indonesia	64,388	1.3%
17.	Kuwait	52,400	1.1%
18.	China	49,400	1.0%
19.	Libya	46,200	0.9%
20.	Pakistan	31,000	0.6%
21.	India	25,954	0.5%
22.	Bangladesh	25,400	0.5%
23.	Argentina	22,700	0.5%
24.	United Kingdom	19,070	0.4%
25.	Australia	18,254	0.4%
	Rest of World		5.2%

* Rest of Middle East: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Neutral Zone, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen.

World Eagle chart and table. Data from "The Worldwide Reprot" by Oil & Gas Journal, end-of-year issue, 1992

Production of Electricity

-- in Million Kilowatt Hours --

	1987	1990
WORLD	10,586,925	11,733,858
Afghanistan	1,257	1,128
Algeria	13,818	15,994
Bahrain	3,316	3,490
Cyprus	1,512	1,975
Egypt	36,290	39,550
Iran	37,910	56,000
Iraq	24,350	29,160
Israel	17,531	20,730
Jordan	1,486	3,688
Kuwait	18,400	20,610
Lebanon	4,600	4,735
Libya	15,600	19,000
Morocco	7,439	9,628
Oman	3,885	5,345
Qatar	4,420	4,624
Saudi Arabia	40,607	47,400
Syria	7,989	10,600
Tunisia	4,548	5,536
Turkey	44,353	57,544
UAE	13,100	13,590
Yemen	540	910

World Eagle table. Data from United Nations. 1990 Energy Statistics Yearbook. Table 34.

Middle East Energy Consumption Per Capita, 1985 and 1990

(in gigajoules per capita)

Giga: a prefix representing 10^9 or one billion

Joule: The unit of energy or force in the meter-kilogram-second system of units, equal to the work done by a force of magnitude of 1 newton when the point at which the force in applied is displaced 1 meter in the direction of the force. Also known as the newton-meter of energy.

A Gigajoule is equivalent to 0.163 "UN Standard" barrels of oil.

	1985	1990
Afghanistan	4	6
Algeria	26	43
Bahrain	443	457
Cyprus	--	--
Egypt	18	22
Iran	57	74
Iraq	20	26
Israel	78	93
Jordan	30	29
Kuwait	216	205
Lebanon	40	45
Libya	89	138
Morocco	10	11
Oman	95	116
Qatar	669	696
Saudi Arabia	184	187
Syria	30	31
Tunisia	19	24
Turkey	26	30
UAE	351	592
Yemen	28	28

	1985	1990
Others		
Canada	291	301
China	21	24
Japan	111	122
Mexico	51	51
USA	279	292
United Kingdom	142	146
World	56	57

Data from United Nations 1990 Energy Statistics Yearbook. Table 3.

Production of Primary Energy Sources by Selected Country Groups, 1982-1991

Type of Energy / Country Groups	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[1]
Petroleum (thousand barrels per day)										
World Total	59,503	58,744	59,836	60,098	61,762	63,010	64,832	66,030	66,155	66,604
OECD[2]	34,888	34,129	34,840	34,633	35,641	36,253	37,415	37,871	37,758	37,982
Non-OECD	24,615	24,615	24,996	25,466	26,122	26,757	27,417	28,160	28,397	28,622
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	12,424	12,102	12,076	12,043	12,465	12,598	12,748	12,832	12,911	13,332
OPEC[3]	3,366	3,552	3,581	3,778	3,909	4,001	4,139	4,394	4,608	4,742
EEC[4]	10,851	10,546	10,553	10,453	10,819	10,850	11,042	11,153	11,194	11,611
IEA[5]	32,777	32,076	32,868	32,638	33,650	34,225	35,377	35,776	35,701	35,847
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)										
World Total	53,069	54,420	59,105	61,999	62,790	65,910	69,366	72,270	73,206	76,550
OECD[2]	29,101	28,433	30,627	30,572	29,614	31,080	32,135	33,696	34,205	36,767
Non-OECD	23,968	25,987	28,478	31,427	33,176	34,830	37,231	38,573	39,001	39,783
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	8,045	8,303	8,956	9,255	9,261	9,738	9,698	10,211	10,603	12,518
OPEC[3]	2,302	2,743	3,226	4,019	4,273	4,761	5,180	5,569	5,591	6,118
EEC[4]	7,793	8,047	8,640	8,921	8,918	9,381	9,289	9,674	9,989	11,864
IEA[5]	28,163	27,355	29,571	29,444	28,516	29,928	31,067	32,547	32,963	35,331
Coal (million short tons)										
World Total	4,324	4,358	4,492	4,783	4,893	4,995	5,118	5,275	5,177	5,102
OECD[2]	1,897	1,896	1,923	2,067	2,052	2,055	2,120	2,151	2,119	2,015
Non-OECD	2,428	2,462	2,569	2,716	2,841	2,939	2,998	3,125	3,058	3,087
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	930	911	880	988	987	940	948	970	930	832
OPEC[3]	3	4	4	4	6	7	7	11	11	11
EEC[4]	884	857	818	915	911	863	882	902	850	751
IEA[5]	1,840	1,846	1,872	2,015	2,007	2,017	2,086	2,109	2,073	1,973
Hydroelectric Power (billion kilowatthours)										
World Total	1,822.0	1,909.7	1,971.3	1,988.9	2,019.1	2,029.4	2,099.5	2,084.2	2,148.1	2,144.8
OECD[2]	1,104.0	1,156.2	1,159.8	1,144.3	1,145.2	1,142.7	1,158.9	1,119.7	1,153.1	1,155.2
Non-OECD	718.0	753.5	811.4	844.6	873.9	886.7	940.6	964.5	995.0	989.5
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	421.1	438.2	443.7	438.5	420.2	458.9	494.5	428.3	443.2	435.2
OPEC[3]	31.0	34.9	39.0	41.4	45.4	53.3	57.0	59.7	61.0	62.4
EEC[4]	196.6	200.8	199.8	192.5	186.9	197.5	220.4	166.1	178.6	189.6
IEA[5]	1,015.8	1,069.3	1,078.8	1,067.5	1,067.2	1,057.3	1,069.2	1,054.4	1,084.2	1,080.1
Nuclear Electric Power (billion kilowatthours)										
World Total	866.4	981.7	1,196.9	1,425.6	1,517.7	1,654.1	1,795.0	1,843.5	1,893.9	1,981.7
OECD[2]	727.3	812.0	973.6	1,152.6	1,246.3	1,334.8	1,440.6	1,472.6	1,520.3	1,610.5
Non-OECD	139.2	169.7	223.3	273.0	271.5	319.3	354.4	370.9	373.7	371.2
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	313.3	366.9	469.7	562.2	606.2	618.1	661.6	693.4	692.3	720.6
OPEC[3]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EEC[4]	249.8	298.9	387.3	469.3	502.4	516.4	556.7	589.2	584.8	605.7
IEA[5]	612.4	667.2	790.2	939.0	1,007.4	1,088.9	1,187.7	1,197.2	1,237.2	1,310.2

[1] Preliminary.

[2] The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S. Territories. Refer to Appendix G for a listing of OECD Europe.

[3] The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) includes Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

[4] European Economic Community (EEC) includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece (since 1982), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (since 1986), Spain (since 1986), and the United Kingdom.

[5] International Energy Agency (IEA) includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S. Territories.

Note: Sum of components may not equal total due to independent rounding. The country groups, OECD, EEC, and IEA include the unified Germany.

Sources: See sources at the end of Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6.

Source: Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1991. Released for printing December 31, 1992. Table 7, p. 18.

Consumption of Primary Energy Sources by Selected Country Groups, 1982-1991

Type of Energy / Country Groups	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991[1]
Petroleum (thousand barrels per day)[2]										
World Total	**58,226**	**58,056**	**59,645**	**59,264**	**61,769**	**62,409**	**64,671**	**65,853**	**66,721**	**66,761**
OECD[3]	16,172	16,734	17,571	17,994	17,827	17,765	17,679	16,959	16,997	17,422
Non-OECD	42,054	41,322	42,074	41,270	43,943	44,644	46,993	48,894	49,724	49,338
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	3,276	3,717	4,028	4,227	4,395	4,454	4,449	4,384	4,542	4,777
OPEC[4]	20,073	18,750	18,808	17,608	19,773	19,922	21,930	23,814	25,095	25,407
EEC[5]	2,635	2,981	3,215	3,320	3,389	3,290	3,128	2,662	2,650	2,664
IEA[6]	16,086	16,645	17,478	17,888	17,713	17,648	17,560	16,842	16,885	17,314
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)										
World Total	**54,117**	**54,565**	**59,660**	**62,004**	**63,249**	**66,173**	**69,575**	**71,991**	**73,148**	**75,077**
OECD[3]	27,415	25,777	27,539	27,144	26,452	27,484	28,196	28,878	29,272	30,446
Non-OECD	26,702	28,789	32,120	34,860	36,797	38,689	41,379	43,113	43,876	44,631
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	6,670	6,673	6,954	7,129	6,987	7,247	6,976	7,160	6,891	7,702
OPEC[4]	3,377	3,986	5,110	5,654	5,876	6,509	6,998	7,653	7,836	8,519
EEC[5]	5,725	5,764	5,982	6,146	5,971	6,117	5,874	6,024	5,891	6,719
IEA[6]	27,189	25,542	27,314	26,955	26,305	27,339	28,084	28,771	29,168	30,331
Coal (million short tons)										
World Total	**4,296**	**4,319**	**4,538**	**4,783**	**4,887**	**4,994**	**5,112**	**5,258**	**5,220**	**5,109**
OECD[3]	1,868	1,814	1,898	1,996	2,011	2,038	2,069	2,109	2,127	1,988
Non-OECD	2,428	2,505	2,641	2,787	2,875	2,957	3,043	3,149	3,093	3,121
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	821	815	764	839	850	825	828	821	780	663
OPEC[4]	2	2	2	3	4	5	8	13	16	20
EEC[5]	793	780	723	792	795	770	781	774	724	605
IEA[6]	1,846	1,792	1,877	1,978	1,993	2,020	2,053	2,092	2,112	1,973
Hydroelectric Power (billion kilowatthours)										
World Total	**1,822.0**	**1,909.7**	**1,971.3**	**1,988.9**	**2,019.1**	**2,029.4**	**2,099.5**	**2,084.3**	**2,148.4**	**2,144.8**
OECD[3]	1,108.9	1,161.7	1,163.6	1,149.4	1,147.3	1,145.2	1,162.4	1,124.1	1,158.7	1,160.9
Non-OECD	713.1	748.0	807.7	839.5	871.7	884.2	937.1	960.3	989.6	983.9
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	426.0	443.8	447.5	443.6	423.7	463.2	499.9	434.1	450.2	442.1
OPEC[4]	31.0	34.8	38.9	41.3	45.3	53.2	56.9	59.6	60.8	62.3
EEC[5]	181.5	181.1	184.6	179.8	174.9	182.4	203.3	144.7	157.5	168.4
IEA[6]	1,021.0	1,073.9	1,079.4	1,069.9	1,066.6	1,055.8	1,067.6	1,056.9	1,087.1	1,083.0
Nuclear Electric Power (billion kilowatthours)										
World Total	**866.4**	**981.7**	**1,196.9**	**1,425.7**	**1,517.7**	**1,654.1**	**1,794.9**	**1,843.4**	**1,894.0**	**1,981.8**
OECD[3]	729.4	814.5	978.1	1,158.9	1,253.8	1,343.2	1,449.3	1,482.0	1,531.0	1,621.3
Non-OECD	137.0	167.3	218.8	266.8	263.9	310.9	345.6	361.4	363.0	360.5
Other Groups:										
OECD Europe	315.5	369.3	474.2	568.5	613.8	626.4	670.3	702.8	703.0	731.4
OPEC[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EEC[5]	248.9	299.6	391.5	474.6	508.8	523.1	564.7	600.5	597.3	618.2
IEA[6]	610.9	661.8	779.8	929.7	996.3	1,075.4	1,170.6	1,175.3	1,215.2	1,288.2

[1] Preliminary.

[2] Data include the production of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, refinery gain, and other liquid fuels (see Table D2).

[3] The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S. Territories. Refer to Appendix G for a listing of OECD Europe.

[4] The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) includes Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

[5] European Economic Community (EEC) includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece (since 1982), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (since 1986), Spain (since 1986), and the United Kingdom.

[6] International Energy Agency (IEA) includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S. Territories.

Note: Sum of components may not equal total due to independent rounding. The country groups, OECD, EEC, and IEA include the unified Germany.

Sources: See sources at the end of Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6.

Source: Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1991. Released for printing December 31, 1992. Table 13, p. 34.

Overviews of the National Economies

AFGHANISTAN

Overview: Fundamentally, Afghanistan is an extremely poor, landlocked country, highly dependent on farming (wheat especially) and livestock raising (sheep and goats). Economic considerations, however, have played second fiddle to political and military upheavals during over 13 years of war, including the nearly 10-year Soviet military occupation (that ended 15 February 1989). Over the past decade, one-third of the population fled the country, with Pakistan sheltering over 3 million refugees and Iran about 1.3 million. Another 1 million probably moved into and around urban areas within Afghanistan. Although reliable data is unavailable, gross domestic product is lower than 12 years ago because of the loss of labor and capital and the disruption of trade and transport.

ALGERIA

Overview: The exploitation of oil and natural gas products forms the backbone of the economy. Algeria depends on hydrocarbons for nearly all of its export receipts, about 30% of government revenues, and nearly 25% of GDP. In 1973-74 the sharp increase in oil prices led to a booming economy and helped to finance an ambitious program of industrialization. Plunging oil and gas prices, combined with the mismanagement of Algeria's highly centralized economy, brought the nation to its most serious social and economic crisis since independence in 1988. The government has since promised far-reaching reforms, including privatization of some public-sector companies, encouraging private-sector activity, boosting gas and nonhydrocarbon exports, and proposing a major overhaul of the banking and financial systems, but to date it has made limited progress.

BAHRAIN

Overview: Petroleum production and processing account for about 80% of export receipts, 60% of government revenues, and 31% of GDP. Economic conditions have fluctuated with the changing fortunes of oil since 1985, for example, the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. The liberation of Kuwait in early 1991 has improved short- to medium-term prospects and has raised investors' confidence. Bahrain with its highly developed communication and transport facilities is home to numerous multinational firms with business in the Gulf. A large share of exports is petroleum products made from imported crude.

CYPRUS

Overview: The Greek Cypriot economy is small, diversified, and prosperous. Industry contributes 24% to GDP and employs 35% of the labor force, while the service sector contributes 44% to GDP and employs 45% of the labor force. Rapid growth in exports of agricultural and manufactured products and in tourism have played important roles in the average 6.4% rise in GDP between 1985 and 1990. In mid-1991, the World Bank "graduated" Cyprus off its list of developing countries. In contrast to the bright picture in the south, the Turkish Cypriot economy has less than half the per capita GDP and suffered a series of reverses in 1991. Crippled by the effects of the Gulf war, the collapse of the fruit-to-electronics conglomerate, Polly Peck, Ltd., and a drought, the Turkish area in late 1991 asked for a multibillion-dollar grant from Turkey to help ease the burden of the economic crisis. Turkey normally underwrites a substantial portion of the TRNC economy.

EGYPT

Overview: Egypt has one of the largest public sectors of all the Third World economies, most industrial plants being owned by the government. Overregulation holds back technical modernization and foreign investment. Even so, the economy grew rapidly during the late 1970s and early 1980s, but in 1986 the collapse of world oil prices and an increasingly heavy burden of debt servicing led Egypt to begin negotiations with the IMF for balance-of-payments support. As part of the 1987 agreement with the IMF, the government agreed to institute a reform program to reduce inflation, promote economic growth, and improve its external position. The reforms have been slow in coming, however, and the economy has been largely stagnant for the past four years. The addition of 1 million people every seven months to Egypt's population exerts enormous pressure on the 5% of the total land area available for agriculture.

IRAN

Overview: Iran's economy is a mixture of central planning, state ownership of oil and other large enterprises, village agriculture, and small-scale private trading and service ventures. After a decade of economic decline, Iran's GNP grew roughly 4% in FY90 and 10% in FY91. An oil windfall in 1990 combined with a substantial increase in imports contributed to Iran's recent economic growth. Iran has also begun implementing a number of economic reforms to reduce government intervention (including subsidies) and has allocated substantial resources to development projects in the hope of stimulating the economy. Nevertheless, lower oil revenues in 1991—oil accounts for more than 90% of export revenues and provides roughly 65% of the financing for the five-year economic development plan—and dramatic increases in external debt are threatening development plans and could prompt Iran to cut imports, thus limiting economic growth in the medium term.

IRAQ

Overview: The Ba'thist regime engages in extensive central planning and management of industrial production and foreign trade while leaving some small-scale industry and services and most agriculture to private enterprise. The economy has been dominated by the oil sector, which has provided about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. In the 1980s financial problems, caused by massive expenditures in the eight-year war with Iran and damage to oil export facilities by Iran, led the government to implement austerity measures and to borrow heavily and later reschedule foreign debt payments. After the end of hostilities in 1988, oil exports gradually increased with the construction of new pipelines and restoration of damaged facilities. Agricultural development remained hampered by labor shortages, salinization, and dislocations caused by previous land reform and collectivization programs. The industrial sector, although accorded high priority by the government, also was under financial constraints. Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in August 1990, subsequent international economic embargoes, and military actions by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically changed the economic picture. Oil exports were cut to near zero, and industrial and transportation facilities were severely damaged. Throughout 1991, the UN's economic embargo worked to reduce exports and imports and to increase prices for most goods. The government's policy to allocate goods to key supporters of the regime exacerbated shortages.

ISRAEL

Overview: Israel has a market economy with substantial government participation. It depends on imports of crude oil, grains, raw materials, and military equipment. Despite limited natural resources, Israel has intensively developed its agricultural and industrial sectors over the past 20 years. Industry employs about 20% of Israeli workers, agriculture 5%, and services most of the rest. Diamonds, high-technology equipment, and agricultural products (fruits and vegetables) are leading exports. Israel usually posts balance-of-payments deficits.

continued

ISRAEL continued

which are covered by large transfer payments from abroad and by foreign loans. Roughly half of the government's $17 billion external debt is owed to the United States, which is its major source of economic and military aid. To earn needed foreign exchange, Israel has been targeting high-technology niches in international markets, such as medical scanning equipment. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 dealt a blow to Israel's economy. Higher world oil prices added an estimated $300 million to the oil import bill that year and helped keep annual inflation at 18%. Regional tension and the continuing Palestinian uprising (*intifadah*) have contributed to a sharp drop in tourism—a key foreign exchange earner—to the lowest level since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. The influx of Jewish immigrants from the former USSR, which topped 330,000 during the period 1990-91, will increase unemployment, intensify housing problems, widen the government budget deficit, and fuel inflation.

JORDAN

Overview: Jordan benefited from increased Arab aid during the oil boom of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when its annual GNP growth averaged more than 10%. In the remainder of the 1980s, however, reductions in both Arab aid and worker remittances slowed economic growth to an average of roughly 2% per year. Imports—mainly oil, capital goods, consumer durables, and food—have been outstripping exports, with the difference covered by aid, remittances, and borrowing. In mid-1989, the Jordanian Government began debt-rescheduling negotiations and agreed to implement an IMF program designed to gradually reduce the budget deficit and implement badly needed structural reforms. The Persian Gulf crisis that began in August 1990, however, aggravated Jordan's already serious economic problems, forcing the government to shelve the IMF program, stop most debt payments, and suspend rescheduling negotiations. Aid from Gulf Arab states and worker remittances have plunged, and refugees have flooded the country, straining government resources. Economic recovery is unlikely without substantial foreign aid, debt relief, and economic reform.

KUWAIT

Overview: Up to the invasion by Iraq in August 1990, the oil sector had dominated the economy. Kuwait has the third-largest oil reserves in the world after Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Earnings from hydrocarbons have generated over 90% of both export and government revenues and contributed about 40% to GDP. Most of the nonoil sector has traditionally been dependent upon oil-derived government revenues. Iraq's destruction of Kuwait's oil industry during the Gulf war has devastated the economy. Iraq destroyed or damaged more than 80% of Kuwait's 950 operating oil wells, as well as sabotaged key surface facilities. Firefighters brought all of the roughly 750 oil well fires and blowouts under control by November 1991. By yearend, production had been brought back to 400,000 barrels per day; it could take two to three years to restore Kuwait's oil production to its prewar level of about 2.0 million barrels per day. Meanwhile, population had been greatly reduced because of the war, from 2.1 million to 1.4 million.

LEBANON

Overview: Since 1975 civil war has seriously damaged Lebanon's economic infrastructure, cut national output by half, and all but ended Lebanon's position as a Middle Eastern entrepôt and banking hub. Following October 1990, however, a tentative peace has enabled the central government to begin restoring control in Beirut, collect taxes, and regain access to key port and government facilities. The battered economy has also been propped up by a financially sound banking system and resilient small- and medium-scale manufacturers. Family remittances, banking transactions, manufactured and farm exports, the narcotics trade, and international emergency aid are main sources of foreign exchange. In the relatively settled year of 1991, industrial production, agricultural output, and exports showed substantial gains. The further rebuilding of the war-ravaged country could provide a major stimulus to the economy in 1992, provided that the political and military situation remains reasonably calm.

LIBYA

Overview: The socialist-oriented economy depends primarily upon revenues from the oil sector, which contributes practically all export earnings and about one-third of GDP. Since 1980, however, the sharp drop in oil prices and the resulting decline in export revenues have adversely affected economic development. In 1988 per capita GDP was the highest in Africa at $5,410, but GDP growth rates have slowed and fluctuate sharply in response to changes in the world oil market. Import restrictions and inefficient resource allocations have led to shortages of basic goods and foodstuffs, although the reopening of the Libyan-Tunisian border in April 1988 and the Libyan-Egyptian border in December 1989 have somewhat eased shortages. Austerity budgets and a lack of trained technicians have undermined the government's ability to implement a number of planned infrastructure development projects. Windfall revenues from the hike in world oil prices in late 1990 improved the foreign payments position and resulted in a current account surplus for the first time in five years. The nonoil manufacturing and construction sectors, which account for about 22% of GDP, have expanded from processing mostly agricultural products to include petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Although agriculture accounts for about 5% of GDP, it employs about 20% of the labor force. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit farm output, and Libyan imports account for about 20% of total imports of its food requirements.

MOROCCO

Overview: The economy had recovered moderately in 1990 because of: the resolution of a trade dispute with India over phosphoric acid sales, a rebound in textile sales to the EC, lower prices for food imports, a sharp increase in worker remittances, increased Arab donor aid, and generous debt rescheduling agreements. Economic performance in 1991 was mixed. A record harvest helped real GDP advance by 4.2%, although nonagricultural output grew by less than 1%. Inflation accelerated slightly as easier financial policies triggered rapid credit and monetary growth. Despite recovery of domestic demand, import volume growth slowed while export volume was adversely affected by phosphate marketing difficulties. In January 1992, Morocco reached a new 12-month standby arrangement for $129 million with the IMF. In February 1992, the Paris Club rescheduled $1.4 billion of Morocco's commercial debt. This is thought to be Morocco's last rescheduling. By 1993 the Moroccan authorities hope to be in a position to meet all debt service obligations without additional rescheduling. Servicing this large debt, high unemployment, and Morocco's vulnerability to external economic forces remain severe long-term problems.

OMAN

Overview: Economic performance is closely tied to the fortunes of the oil industry. Petroleum accounts for more than 90% of export earnings, about 80% of government revenues, and roughly 40% of GDP. Oman has proved oil reserves of 4 billion barrels, equivalent to about 20 years' supply at the current rate of extraction. Although agriculture employs a majority of the population, urban centers depend on imported food.

continued →

Overviews of the National Economies continued

QATAR

Overview: Oil is the backbone of the economy and accounts for more than 85% of export earnings and roughly 75% of government revenues. Proved oil reserves of 3.3 billion barrels should ensure continued output at current levels for about 25 years. Oil has given Qatar a per capita GDP of about $15,000, comparable to the leading industrial countries. Production and export of natural gas is becoming increasingly important.

SAUDI ARABIA

Overview: The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 70% of budget revenues, 37% of GDP, and almost all export earnings. Saudi Arabia has the largest reserves of petroleum in the world, ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum, and plays a leading role in OPEC. For the 1990s the government intends to encourage private economic activity and to foster the gradual process of turning Saudi Arabia into a modern industrial state that retains traditional Islamic values.

SYRIA

Overview: Syria's state-dominated Ba'thist economy has benefited from the Gulf war, increased oil production, good weather, and economic deregulation. Economic growth averaged nearly 12% annually in 1990-91, buoyed by increased oil production and improved agricultural performance. The Gulf war of early 1991 provided Syria an aid windfall of several billion dollars from Arab, European, and Japanese donors. These inflows more than offset Damascus's war-related costs and will help Syria cover some of its debt arrears, restore suspended credit lines, and initiate selected military and civilian purchases. For the long run, Syria's economy is still saddled with a large number of poorly performing public sector firms, investment levels remain low, and industrial and agricultural productivity is poor. A major long-term concern is the additional drain of upstream Euphrates water by Turkey when its vast dam and irrigation projects are completed by mid-decade.

TUNISIA

Overview: The economy depends primarily on petroleum, phosphates, tourism, and exports of light manufactures for continued growth. Following two years of drought-induced economic decline, the economy made a strong recovery in 1990 as a result of a bountiful harvest, continued export growth, and higher domestic investment. Continued high inflation and unemployment have eroded popular support for the government, however, and forced Tunis to slow the pace of economic reform. Nonetheless, the government appears committed to implementing its IMF-supported structural adjustment program and to servicing its foreign debt.

TURKEY

Overview: The impressive stream of benefits from the economic reforms that Turkey launched in 1980 have begun to peter out. Although real growth in per capita GDP averaged 5% annually between 1983 and 1988, recent economic performance has fallen substantially. Moreover, inflation and interest rates remain high, and a large budget deficit will continue to provide difficulties for a country undergoing a substantial transformation from a centrally controlled to a free market economy. Agriculture remains an important economic sector, employing about half of the work force, accounting for 18% of GDP, and contributing 19% to exports. The government has launched a multibillion-dollar development program in the southeastern region, which includes the building of a dozen dams on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to generate electric power and irrigate large tracts of farmland. The planned tapping of huge additional quantities of Euphrates water has raised serious concern in the downstream riparian nations of Syria and Iraq. The Turkish economy emerged from the Gulf War of early 1991 in stronger shape than Ankara had expected. Although the negative effects of the crisis were felt primarily in the politically sensitive southeast, aid pledges by the coalition allies of more than $4 billion have helped offset the burden.

UAE

Overview: The UAE has an open economy with one of the world's highest incomes per capita outside the OECD nations. This wealth is based on oil and gas, and the fortunes of the economy fluctuate with the prices of those commodities. Since 1973, when petroleum prices shot up, the UAE has undergone a profound transformation from an impoverished region of small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. At present levels of production, crude oil reserves should last for over 100 years.

YEMEN

Overview: Whereas the northern city Sanaa is the political capital of a united Yemen, the southern city Aden, with its refinery and port facilities, is the economic and commercial capital. Future economic development depends heavily on Western-assisted development of promising oil resources. South Yemen's willingness to merge stemmed partly from the steady decline in Soviet economic support.

North—The low level of domestic industry and agriculture have made northern Yemen dependent on imports for virtually all of its essential needs. Large trade deficits have been made up for by remittances from Yemenis working abroad and foreign aid. Once self-sufficient in food production, northern Yemen has become a major importer. Land once used for export crops—cotton, fruit, and vegetables—has been turned over to growing qat, a mildly narcotic shrub chewed by Yemenis that has no significant export market. Oil export revenues started flowing in late 1987 and boosted 1988 earnings by about $800 million.

South—This has been one of the poorest Arab countries, with a per capita GNP of about $500. A shortage of natural resources, a widely dispersed population, and an arid climate have made economic development difficult. The economy has grown at an average annual rate of only 2-3% since the mid-1970s. The economy had been organized along socialist lines, dominated by the public sector. Economic growth has been constrained by a lack of incentives, partly stemming from centralized control over production decisions, investment allocation, and import choices.

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

Total Educational Expenditures

	Year	Total Educational Expenditures as % of GNP	Total Educational Expenditures as % of Total Government Expenditures
Afghanistan	1990	--	--
Algeria	1989	9.1	27.0
Bahrain	1990	--	--
Cyprus	1990	3.6	11.3
Egypt	1989	6.7	--
Iran	1990	4.1	22.4
Iraq	1988	5.1	--
Israel	1988	8.9	9.2
Jordan	1990	4.4	8.5
Kuwait	1987	5.0	--
Lebanon	1985	--	16.8
Libya	1986	7.7	20.8
Morocco	1987	7.4	25.5
Oman	1990	3.7 (1989)	11.1
Qatar	1990	3.4	--
Saudi Arabia	1990	5.8	16.7
Syria	1988	3.8	13.1
Tunisia	1990	6.0	14.1
Turkey	1989	1.8	--
UAE	1990	1.9	14.6
Yemen	1986	--	--
OTHERS			
Canada	1990	7.4	15.6
China	1990	2.4	12.4
Germany	1989	4.1	8.8
Japan	1988	4.7	16.2
Mexico	1990	4.1	--
USA	1989	4.8	12.4
United Kingdom	1988	4.7	--

World Eagle table. Data from Unesco. 1992 Unesco Statistical Yearbook. Pp. 4-5 to 4-19.

Percentage of Age Group Enrolled in Education

-- Year 1989 --

The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified, and are most from Unesco. However, disaggregated figures for male and female sometimes refer to a year earlier than that for overall totals.

The data on primary school enrollments are estimates of children of all ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. Although many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent, because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age. The data on secondary school enrollments are calculated in the same manner but again the definition of secondary school age differs among countries. It is most commonly considered to be 12 to 17 years. Late entry of more mature students as well as repetition and the phenomenon of "bunching" in final grades can influence these ratios.

The tertiary enrollment ratio is calculated by dividing the number of pupils enrolled in all post-secondary schools and universities by the population, age 20 to 24. Pupils attending vocational schools, adult education programs, two-year community colleges, and distance education centers (primarily correspondence courses) are included. The distribution of pupils across these different types of institutions varies among countries. The youth population, that is 20 to 24 years, is used as the denominator since it represents an average tertiary level cohort.

	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
Afghanistan	24	16	8	5	1
Algeria	94	86	61	53	11
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	97	89	81	71	20
Iran	109	101	53	44	7
Iraq	96	87	47	37	14
Israel	93	95	83	86	33
Jordan	--	--	--	--	--
Kuwait	100	91	90	87	68
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	68	55	36	30	11
Oman	102	97	48	40	4
Qatar	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	76	70	46	39	12
Syria	108	102	54	45	20
Tunisia	115	107	44	39	8
Turkey	112	108	51	39	13
UAE	111	110	64	69	9
Yemen	--	--	--	--	--

World Eagle table constructed from The World Bank's 1992 World Development Report. Table 29, pp. 274-275. Headnote from that volume's Technical Notes, pp. 298-299.

Literacy

(Age 15 and over can read and write)

	Year	Total	% Male	% Female
Afghanistan	1990	29%	44	14
Algeria	1987	50%	63	36
Bahrain	1990	77%	82	69
Cyprus	1976	90%	96	85
Egypt	1990	48%	63	34
Iran	1990	54%	64	43
Iraq	1990	about 60%	70	49
Israel	1983	92%	95	89
Jordan	1990	about 80%	89	70
Kuwait	1985	about 74%	78	69
Lebanon	1990	80%	88	73
Libya	1990	64%	75	50
Morocco	1990	50%	61	38
Oman	--	N/A		
Qatar	1986	76%	77	72
Saudi Arabia	1990	62%	73	48
Syria	1990	64%	78	51
Tunisia	1990	65%	74	56
Turkey	1990	81%	90	71
UAE	1980	68%	70	63
Yemen	1990	38%	53	26
Others				
Canada	1981	99%	--	--
China	1990	73%	84%	62%
Germany	1970	99%	--	--
Japan	1970	99%	--	--
Mexico	1985	87%	90%	85%
Russia	--	N/A	--	--
USA	1989	98%	97%	98%
United Kingdom	1978	99%	--	--

Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.
The World Factbook 1992.

Estimates of Illiteracy

	For Year	Age Group	Percentage of Illiterates	% Male	% Female
Afghanistan	1979	15-19	67.2	51.8	87.1
Algeria	1987	15+	50.4	36.6	64.2
Bahrain	est 1990	15+	22.6	17.9	30.7
Cyprus	1987	15+	6.0	2.0	9.0
Egypt	1986	15+	51.7	36.4	68.6
Iran	est 1990	15+	46.0	35.5	56.7
Iraq	est 1990	15+	40.3	30.2	50.7
Israel	1983	15+	8.2	5.0	11.3
Jordan	est 1990	15+	19.9	10.7	29.7
Kuwait	1985	15+	25.5	21.8	31.2
Lebanon	est 1990	15+	19.9	12.2	26.9
Libya	1973	15+	61.0	38.7	85.2
Morocco	1982	15+	69.7	56.3	82.5
Oman	--	--	--	--	--
Qatar	1986	15+	24.3	23.2	27.5
Saudi Arabia	1990	15+	37.6	26.9	51.9
Syria	1990	15+	7.0	3.9	10.1
Tunisia	est 1980	15+	53.5	38.9	67.7
Turkey	1990	15+	19.3	10.3	28.9
UAE	est 1975	15+	46.5	41.6	61.9
Yemen	est 1990	15+	62.9	47.2	73.9
Others					
Canada	1986	15+	3.4	--	--
China	1987	15+	28.6	16.9	40.6
Germany	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	1990	15+	12.4	9.6	15.0
Former USSR	1989	15+	2.0	0.7	3.2
USA	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--

World Eagle table. Data from Unesco Statistical Yearbook 1992. Pp. 1-12 to 1-36.

Aspects of Health, 1991

	Hospital Bed 1 per -- persons	Physicians 1 per -- persons	Infant Mortality per 100 live births	Life Expectancy Male	Life Expectancy Female
Afghanistan	2,054	4,797	164	44	43
Algeria	393	1,199	57	66	68
Bahrain	medical services are free		17	71	76
Cyprus	165	516	10	74	80
Egypt	505	616	82	60	61
Iran	704	2,992	66	64	65
Iraq	552	3,324	66	66	68
Israel (Jewish pop only)	161	345	9	76	79
Jordan	502	632	38	70	73
Kuwait	319	675	15	72	76
Lebanon	263	771	50	66	71
Libya	16,051 (1982)	5,200 (1982)	62	66	71
Morocco	918	4,873	76	63	66
Oman	331	1,071	40	65	68
Qatar	399	568	24	69	74
Saudi Arabia	406	852	69	65	68
Syria	840	1,347	37	68	71
Tunisia	506	1,834	38	70	74
Turkey	476	1,189	54	68	72
UAE	267	659	23	69	74
Yemen	995	5,531	121	49	51
Others					
Canada	148	449	7.3	73	80
China	432	643	33	68	72
Germany	91	346	7	73	79
Japan	77	609	4	76	82
Mexico	1,298	600	29	66	76
USA	198	404	8.9	72	79
United Kingdom	138	611	7	7,379	

Source: The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993

More Aspects of Health

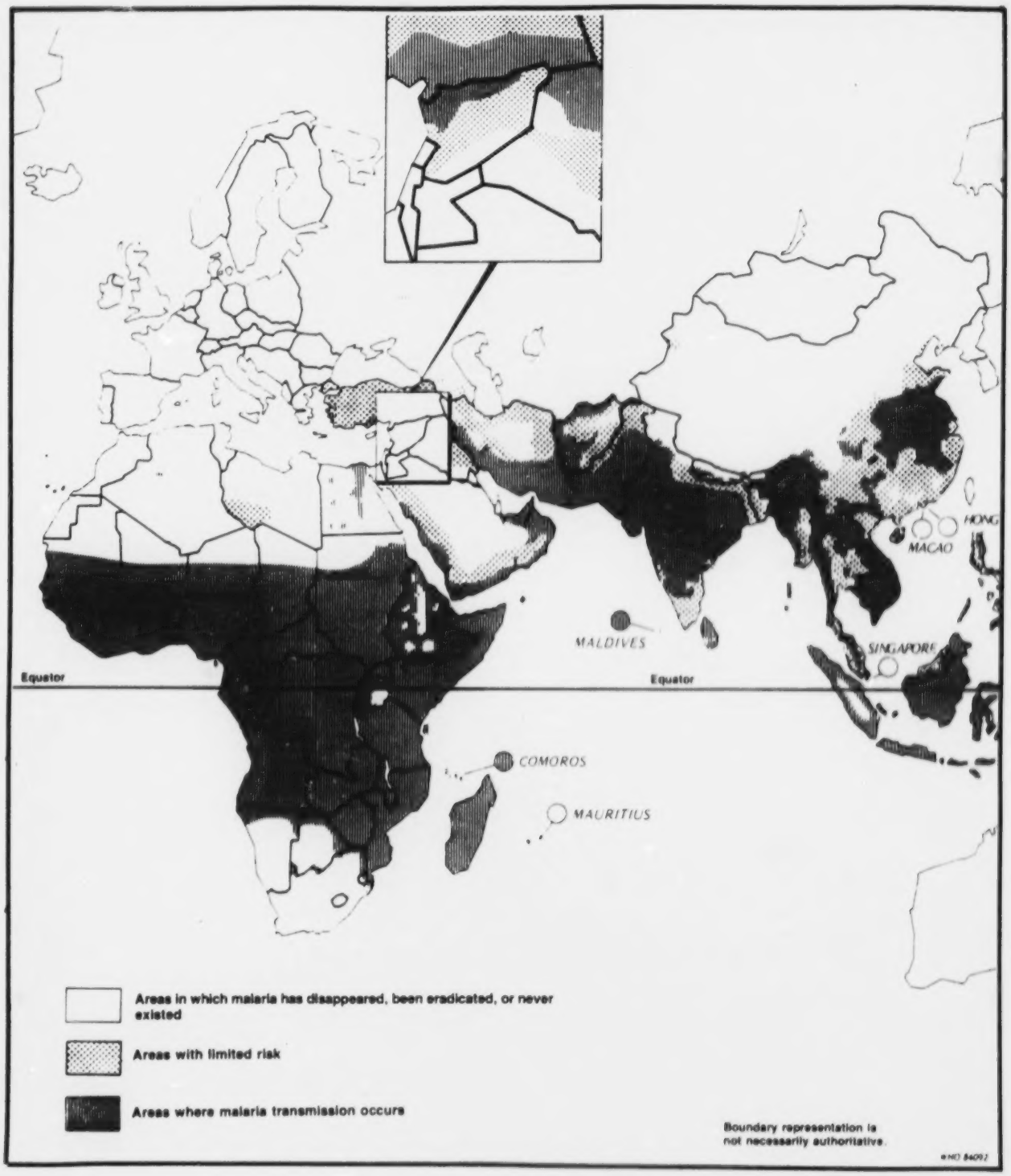
	Life Expectancy at birth (years) 1991	% of infants with low birth weight 1990	Average index of food production per capita (1979-81=100) 1991	Daily per capita calorie supply as a % of requirement 1988-1990	% of Population with Access To		
					Safe Water 1988-1990	Adequate Sanitation 1988-1990	Health Services 1985-1988
Afghanistan	43	20	73	72	21	--	29
Algeria	66	9	104	123	68 +	57	88
Bahrain	71	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	77	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	61	10	106	132	73	--	--
Iran	67	9	114	125	89	63	80
Iraq	66	15	65	128	92	75	93
Israel	76	7	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	67	32	82	110	99	61	97
Kuwait	75	7	--	--	100	100	100
Lebanon	68	10	132	127	92	--	--
Libya	62	--	74	140	94	91	--
Morocco	63	9	143	125	61	--	70
Oman	69	10	--	--	55	48	91
Qatar	70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	69	7	223	121	94	--	97
Syria	66	11	73	126	70	85	75 +
Tunisia	67	8	102	131	92	96	90 +
Turkey	67	8	99	127	78 +	--	--
UAE	71	6	--	--	95	77	99
Yemen	52	19	79	--	38	37	38

-- data not available

+ different years were used

Source: United Nations Children's Fund. The State of the World's Children 1993. Data from Tables 1, 2, 3, 8.

Malaria Still a Problem in Much of the World



©World Health Organization. Reprinted with permission.

133

Natural Resources of Each Country

AFGHANISTAN

Natural resources: natural gas, crude oil, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

ALGERIA

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc

BAHRAIN

Natural resources: oil, associated and non-associated natural gas, fish

CYPRUS

Natural resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, timber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

EGYPT

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

IRAN

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

IRAQ

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

ISRAEL

Natural resources: copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, asphalt, manganese, small amounts of natural gas and crude oil

JORDAN

Natural resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

KUWAIT

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp, natural gas

LEBANON

Natural resources: limestone, iron ore, salt, water-surplus state in a water-deficit region

LIBYA

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, gypsum

MOROCCO

Natural resources: phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt

OMAN

Natural resources: crude oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum, natural gas

QATAR

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, fish

SAUDI ARABIA

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

SYRIA

Natural resources: crude oil, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

TUNISIA

Natural resources: crude oil, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

TURKEY

Natural resources: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, sulphur, iron ore

UAE

Natural resources: crude oil and natural gas

YEMEN

Natural resources: crude oil, fish, rock salt, marble; small deposits of coal, gold, lead, nickel, and copper; fertile soil in west

---

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

139

Land Use of Each Country

AFGHANISTAN

Land use: arable land 12%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 46%; forest and woodland 3%; other 39%; includes irrigated NEGL%

ALGERIA

Land use: arable land 3%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 13%; forest and woodland 2%; other 82%; includes irrigated NEGL%

BAHRAIN

Land use: arable land 2%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 6%; forest and woodland 0%; other 90%, includes irrigated NEGL%

CYPRUS

Land use: arable land 40%; permanent crops 7%; meadows and pastures 10%; forest and woodland 18%; other 25%; includes irrigated 10% (most irrigated lands are in the Turkish-Cypriot area of the island)

EGYPT

Land use: arable land 3%; permanent crops 2%; meadows and pastures 0%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 95%; includes irrigated 5%

IRAN

Land use: arable land 8%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 27%; forest and woodland 11%; other 54%; includes irrigated 2%

IRAQ

Land use: arable land 12%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 9%; forest and woodland 3%; other 75%; includes irrigated 4%

ISRAEL

Land use: arable land 17%; permanent crops 5%; meadows and pastures 40%; forest and woodland 6%; other 32%; includes irrigated 11%

JORDAN

Land use: arable land 4%; permanent crops 0.5%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and woodland 0.5%; other 94%; includes irrigated 0.5%

KUWAIT

Land use: arable land NEGL%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 8%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 92%; includes irrigated NEGL%

LEBANON

Land use: arable land 21%; permanent crops 9%; meadows and pastures 1%; forest and woodland 8%; other 61%; includes irrigated 7%

LIBYA

Land use: arable land 1%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 8%; forest and woodland 0%; other 91%; includes irrigated NEGL%

MOROCCO

Land use: arable land 18%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 28%; forest and woodland 12%; other 41%; includes irrigated 1%

OMAN

Land use: arable land NEGL%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 5%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 95%; includes irrigated NEGL%

QATAR

Land use: arable land NEGL%; permanent crops 0%; meadows and pastures 5%; forest and woodland 0%; other 95%

SAUDI ARABIA

Land use: arable land 1%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 39%; forest and woodland 1%; other 59%; includes irrigated NEGL%

SYRIA

Land use: arable land 28%; permanent crops 3%; meadows and pastures 46%; forest and woodland 3%; other 20%; includes irrigated 3%

TUNISIA

Land use: arable land 20%; permanent crops 10%; meadows and pastures 19%; forest and woodland 4%; other 47%; includes irrigated 1%

TURKEY

Land use: arable land 30%; permanent crops 4%; meadows and pastures 12%; forest and woodland 26%; other 28%; includes irrigated 3%

UAE

Land use: arable land NEGL%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 2%; forest and woodland NEGL%; other 98%; includes irrigated NEGL%

YEMEN

Land use: arable land 6%; permanent crops NEGL%; meadows and pastures 30%; forest and woodland 7%; other 57%; includes irrigated NEGL%

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

The Agriculture of Each Country

AFGHANISTAN

Agriculture: largely subsistence farming and nomadic animal husbandry; cash products—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton

ALGERIA

Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GDP and employs 24% of labor force; net importer of food—grain, vegetable oil, and sugar; farm production includes wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits, sheep, and cattle

BAHRAIN

Agriculture: including fishing, accounts for less than 2% of GDP; not self-sufficient in food production; heavily subsidized sector produces fruit, vegetables, poultry, dairy products, shrimp, and fish; fish catch 9,000 metric tons in 1987

CYPRUS

Agriculture: accounts for 7% of GDP and employs 14% of labor force in the south; major crops—potatoes, vegetables, barley, grapes, olives, and citrus fruits; vegetables and fruit provide 25% of export revenues

EGYPT

Agriculture: accounts for 20% of GDP and employs more than one-third of labor force; dependent on irrigation water from the Nile; world's sixth-largest cotton exporter; other crops produced include rice, corn, wheat, beans, fruit, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food; livestock—cattle, water buffalo, sheep, and goats; annual fish catch about 140,000 metric tons

IRAN

Agriculture: principal products—wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton, dairy products, wool, caviar; not self-sufficient in food

IRAQ

Agriculture: accounts for 11% of GNP but 30% of labor force; principal products—wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, other fruit, cotton, wool; livestock—cattle, sheep; not self-sufficient in food output

ISRAEL

Agriculture: accounts for about 3% of GDP; largely self-sufficient in food production, except for grains; principal products—citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton; livestock products—beef, dairy, and poultry

JORDAN

Agriculture: accounts for about 7% of GDP; principal products are wheat, barley, citrus fruit, tomatoes, melons, olives; livestock—sheep, goats, poultry; large net importer of food

KUWAIT

Agriculture: virtually none; dependent on imports for food; about 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

LEBANON

Agriculture: accounts for about one-third of GDP; principal products—citrus fruits, vegetables, potatoes, olives, tobacco, hemp (hashish), sheep, and goats; not self-sufficient in grain

LIBYA

Agriculture: 5% of GNP; cash crops—wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 75% of food is imported

MOROCCO

Agriculture: 50% of employment and 30% of export value; not self-sufficient in food; cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; barley, wheat, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; fishing catch of 491,000 metric tons in 1987

OMAN

Agriculture: accounts for 6% of GDP and 60% of the labor force (including fishing); less than 2% of land cultivated; largely subsistence farming (dates, limes, bananas, alfalfa, vegetables, camels, cattle); not self-sufficient in food; annual fish catch averages 100,000 metric tons

QATAR

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale, less than 2% of GDP; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported

SAUDI ARABIA

Agriculture: accounts for about 10% of GDP, 16% of labor force; fastest growing economic sector; subsidized by government; products—wheat, barley, tomatoes, melons, dates, citrus fruit, mutton, chickens, eggs, milk; approaching self-sufficiency in food

SYRIA

Agriculture: accounts for 27% of GDP and one-third of labor force; all major crops (wheat, barley, cotton, lentils, chickpeas) grown mainly on rainfed land causing wide swings in production; animal products—beef, lamb, eggs, poultry, milk; not self-sufficient in grain or livestock products

TUNISIA

Agriculture: accounts for 16% of GDP and one-third of labor force; output subject to severe fluctuations because of frequent droughts; export crops—olives, dates, oranges, almonds; other products—grain, sugar beets, wine grapes, poultry, beef, dairy; not self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 99,200 metric tons (1987)

TURKEY

Agriculture: accounts for 18% of GDP and employs about half of working force; products—tobacco, cotton, grain, olives, sugar beets, pulses, citrus fruit, variety of animal products; self-sufficient in food most years

UAE

Agriculture: accounts for 2% of GDP and 5% of labor force; cash crop—dates; food products—vegetables, watermelons, poultry, eggs, dairy, fish; only 25% self-sufficient in food

YEMEN

Agriculture:
North—accounted for 26% of GDP and 70% of labor force; farm products—grain, fruits, vegetables, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, cotton, dairy, poultry, meat, goat meat; not self-sufficient in grain;
South—accounted for 17% of GNP and 45% of labor force; products—grain, qat (mildly narcotic shrub), coffee, fish, livestock; fish and honey major exports; most food imported

---

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

The Labor Force of Each Country

AFGHANISTAN

Labor force: 4,980,000; agriculture and animal husbandry 67.8%, industry 10.2%, construction 6.3%, commerce 5.0%, services and other 10.7%, (1980 est.)

ALGERIA

Labor force: 3,700,000; industry and commerce 40%, agriculture 24%, government 17%, services 10% (1984)

BAHRAIN

Labor force: 140,000; 42% of labor force is Bahraini; industry and commerce 85%, agriculture 5%, services 5%, government 3% (1982)

CYPRUS

Labor force: Greek area—278,000; services 45%, industry 35%, agriculture 14%; Turkish area—71,500 (1990); services 21%, industry 30%, agriculture 27%

EGYPT

Labor force: 15,000,000 (1989 est.); government, public sector enterprises, and armed forces 36%; agriculture 34%; privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises 20% (1984); shortage of skilled labor; 2,500,000 Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Iraq and the Gulf Arab states (1988 est.)

IRAN

Labor force: 15,400,000; agriculture 33%, manufacturing 21%; shortage of skilled labor (1988 est.)

IRAQ

Labor force: 4,400,000 (1989); services 48%, agriculture 30%, industry 22%, severe labor shortage; expatriate labor force about 1,600,000 (July 1990)

ISRAEL

Labor force: 1,400,000 (1984 est.); public services 29.3%; industry, mining, and manufacturing 22.8%; commerce 12.8%; finance and business 9.5%; transport, storage, and communications 6.8%; construction and public works 6.5%; personal and other services 5.8%; agriculture, forestry, and fishing 5.5%; electricity and water 1.0% (1983)

JORDAN

Labor force: 572,000 (1988); agriculture 20%, manufacturing and mining 20% (1987 est.)

KUWAIT

Labor force: 566,000 (1986); services 45.0%, construction 20.0%, trade 12.0%, manufacturing 8.6%, finance and real estate 2.6%, agriculture 1.9%, power and water 1.7%, mining and quarrying 1.4%; 70% of labor force was non-Kuwaiti

LEBANON

Labor force: 650,000; industry, commerce, and services 79%, agriculture 11%, government 10% (1985)

LIBYA

Labor force: 1,000,000, includes about 280,000 resident foreigners; industry 31%, services 27%, government 24%, agriculture 18%

MOROCCO

Labor force: 7,400,000; agriculture 50%, services 26%, industry 15%, other 9% (1985)

OMAN

Labor force: 430,000; agriculture 60% (est.); 58% are non-Omani

QATAR

Labor force: 104,000; 85% non-Qatari in private sector (1983)

SAUDI ARABIA

Labor force: 5,000,000; about 60% are foreign workers; government 34%, industry and oil 28%, services 22%, and agriculture 16%

SYRIA

Labor force: 2,400,000; miscellaneous and government services 36%, agriculture 32%, industry and construction 32%; majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor (1984)

TUNISIA

Labor force: 2,250,000; agriculture 32%; shortage of skilled labor

TURKEY

Labor force: 20,700,000; agriculture 49%, services 30%, industry 15%; about 1,500,000 Turks work abroad (1989)

UAE

Labor force: 580,000 (1986 est.); industry and commerce 85%, agriculture 5%, services 5%, government 5%; 80% of labor force is foreign

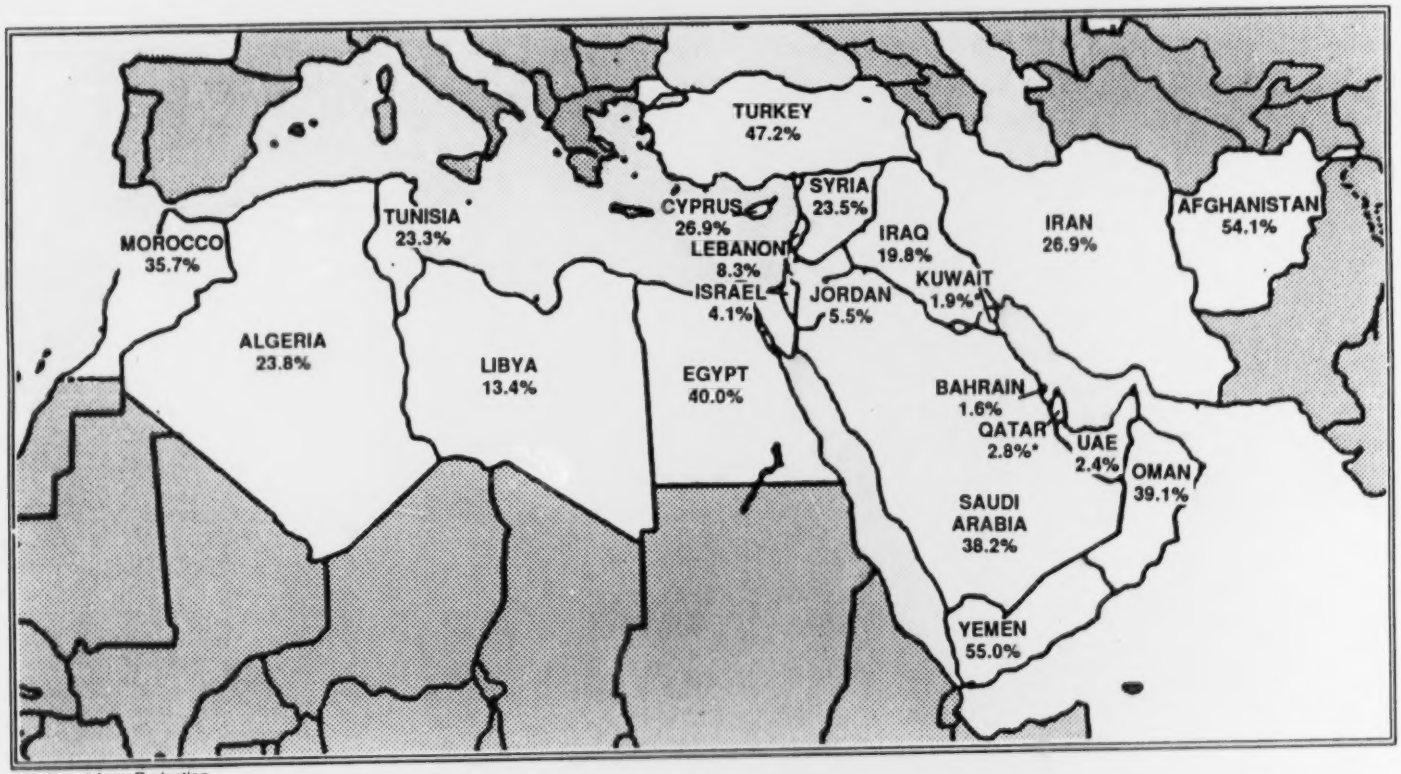
YEMEN

Labor force: North—NA number of workers with agriculture and herding 70%, and expatriate laborers 30% (est.); South—477,000 with agriculture 45.2%, services 21.2%, construction 13.4%, industry 10.6%, commerce and other 9.6% (1983)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

Percent of Labor Force Engaged in Agriculture, 1991



An Equal Area Projection

* 1980 figure

WORLD	46.1%
Others	
Canada	3.1%
China	66.7%
Japan	6.1%
Mexico	29.3%
U.S.	2.2%
United Kingdom	1.9%

World Eagle map. Data from FAO 1991 Production Yearbook. Volume 45, Table 3.

Index Numbers of Total and Per Capita Food Production 1975 and 1986

1979-1981=100

	Total Production		Per Capita Production	
	1986	1991	1986	1991
WORLD	116.22	124.83	104.68	103.06
Afghanistan	--	--	--	--
Algeria	124.00	146.52	103.74	107.10
Bahrain	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	90.08	112.86	84.28	100.37
Egypt	139.74	149.47	119.80	113.94
Iran	146.19	166.08	115.92	115.91
Iraq	139.04	99.72	112.27	67.74
Israel	118.64	125.94	106.82	104.21
Jordan	136.65	134.40	109.46	89.00
Kuwait	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	--	--	--	--
Libya	115.47	123.69	89.44	80.05
Morocco	157.34	186.26	134.77	140.31
Oman	--	--	--	--
Qatar	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	--	--	--
Syria	122.24	113.50	99.56	77.11
Tunisia	117.50	148.06	100.82	113.09
Turkey	113.89	126.61	98.37	98.78
UAE	--	--	--	--
Yemen	103.54	98.42	84.02	66.67

-- = not available

World Eagle table. Data from FAO 1991 Production Yearbook, Vol. 45. Tables 4 and 9.

145

Food Supply: Calories Per Person, Per Day

(Selected Countries, 1979-81 and 1988-90)

	Grand Total		Vegetable Products Calories		Animal Products Calories	
	1979-1981	1988-1990	1979-1981	1988-1990	1979-1981	1988-1990
Algeria	2,612	2,944	2,347	2,622	264	322
Egypt	3,088	3,310	2,857	3,052	231	257
Israel	3,023	3,220	2,370	2,558	653	662
Kuwait	3,019	3,043	2,257	2,284	763	760
Libya	3,472	3,293	2,890	2,828	581	466
Morocco	2,696	3,031	2,505	2,845	191	186
Saudi Arabia	2,760	2,929	2,294	2,462	465	467
Syria	2,957	3,122	2,511	2,746	447	376
Tunisia	2,800	3,122	2,556	2,840	243	282
Turkey	3,053	3,196	2,757	2,954	296	242
UAE	3,325	3,285	2,428	2,434	897	851
Others						
Canada	3,107	3,242	2,002	2,200	1105	1042
W. Germany	3,306	3,472	2,137	2,221	1169	1251
former USSR	3,368	3,380	2,504	2,430	864	949
Mexico	3,000	3,062	2,460	2,506	540	556
USA	3,353	3,642	2,260	2,535	1094	1107
United Kingdom	3,171	3,270	1,998	2,162	1173	1108
Japan	2,764	2,921	2,226	2,305	538	616
China	2,324	2,641	2,160	2,356	165	286

World Eagle table. Data from Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. 1991 FAO Production Yearbook. Table 106.

Cereals

Area and production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed or silage or used for grazing are, therefore, excluded. Area data relate to harvested area. Some countries report sown or cultivated area only; however, in these countries the sown or cultivated area does not differ significantly in normal years from the area actually harvested, either because practically the whole area sown in harvested or because the area surveys are conducted around the harvest period.

Data shown in this table also include other cereals that are no longer featured in this yearbook, such as mixed grains and buckwheat.

	Area Harvested (1,000 hectares)		Yield (kilograms/hectare)		Total Production (1,000 metric tons)	
	1979-1981	1991	1979-1981	1991	1979-1981	1991
Afghanistan	3,037	2,347	1,337	1,161	4,060	2,724
Algeria	2,968	3,122	656	1,161	1,958	3,623
Bahrain	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	48	61	1,793	1,065	87	65
Egypt	2,007	2,478	4,052	5,516	8,131	13,670
Iran	7,956	9,865	1,132	1,478	8,930	14,626
Iraq	2,159	4,918*	832	254	1,803	1,248
Israel	129	89	1,840	1,874	239	167
Jordan	154	166	571	406	91	68
Kuwait	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	34	39*	1,307	1,829	47	71*
Libya	538	421*	430	707	225	298*
Morocco	4,411	5,490	811	1,575	3,583	8,648
Oman	2	2*	982	2,143	2	5*
Qatar	1*	1*	2,623	3,733	1	3*
Saudi Arabia	388	891	820	5,026	303	4,476
Syria	2,642	2,278	1,156	1,438	3,069	3,275
Tunisia	1,416	1,652	828	1,546	1,146	2,554
Turkey	13,499	13,764	1,869	25,256	2,523	31,051
UAE	--	1*	5,608	4,667	3	7*
Yemen	878	625	1,041	477	913	298
Others						
WORLD	717,998	703,735	2,212	2,677	1,588,353	1,883,888
Canada	19,560	21,531	2,174	2,600	42,728	55,969
China	94,646	91,671	3,029	4,286	286,591	392,919
Japan	2,724	2,419	5,252	5,443	14,318	13,165
Mexico	9,547	9,894	2,152	2,330	20,692	23,056
USA	72,637	62,058	4,150	4,511	301,405	279,923
United Kingdom	1,434	1,981	5,650	7,219	8,116	14,300

*** = FAO estimate**

World Eagle table. Data from United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. 1991 FAO Production Yearbook. Table 67.

Total Agricultural Tractors and Number of Harvester-Threshers, in Use

	Total Agricultural Tractors		Total Harvester-Threshers	
	1979-1981	1990	1979-1981	1990
Afghanistan	773	850*	--	--
Algeria	46,949	100,000*	4,452	9,300*
Bahrain	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	10,800	13,700*	397	580*
Egypt	36,276	52,900*	2,110	2,340*
Iran	77,981	115,000*	3,056	2,850*
Iraq	23,336	37,000*	3,221	2,300*
Israel	26,300	27,400.	327	270
Jordan	4,568	5,750*	62	70*
Kuwait	26	120*	--	--
Lebanon	3,000	3,000*	90	95*
Libya	23,500	33,272	2,600	3,410
Morocco	28,104	39,155	3,520	5,000*
Oman	99	144	12	41
Qatar	61	92*	--	--
Saudi Arabia	1,200	1,950*	410	640*
Syria	28,090	70,100	2,449	4,131
Tunisia	25,833	25,800*	2,453	2,670*
Turkey	431,548	690,000*	13,117	11,600*
UAE	195	245*	3	5*
Yemen	4,410	5,410	40	50*

* FAO estimate

World Eagle table. Data from United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. 1991 FAO Production Yearbook. Table 109.

Motor Vehicle Registrations, 1990

Country	Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Total Vehicles	Number (in Thousands)	Population Per Car	Per Vehicle
Afghanistan	36,000	34,000	70,000	15,592	433	223
Algeria	750,000	500,000	1,250,000	25,714	34	21
Bahrain	104,585	23,501	128,086	512	4.9	4.0
Cyprus	178,179	10,890	189,069	708	4.0	3.7
Egypt	450,000	275,000	725,000	54,139	120	75
Iran	1,600,000	600,000	2,200,000	55,647	35	25
Iraq	672,205	368,525	1,040,730	18,782	28	18
Israel	786,266	157,886	944,152	4,371	5.6	4.6
Jordan	161,884	86,427	248,311	3,065	19	12
Kuwait	490,000	140,000	630,000	2,080	4.2	3.3
Lebanon* (1982)	460,000	21,000	481,000	3,384 (1991)	7.4	7.0
Libya	450,000	327,000	775,000	4,280	10	5.5
Morocco	663,802	281,950	945,752	26,249	40	28
Oman	140,000	75,266	215,266	1,305	9.3	6.1
Qatar	115,149	47,228	162,377	498	4.3	3.1
Saudi Arabia	2,350,000	2,150,00	4,500,000	16,758	7.1	3.7
Syria	112,259	130,533	242,792	12,471	111	51
Tunisia	320,101	173,986	494,087	8,094	25	16
Turkey	1,649,879	709,859	2,359,738	56,549	34	24
UAE	302,000	157,000	459,000	2,250	7.5	4.9
Yemen	145,390	219,105	364,495	11,500	79	32
Others						
Canada	12,622,038	3,931,347	16,553,385	26,621	2.1	1.6
China	1,664,010	4,171,855	5,835,865	1,130,065	679	194
Japan	34,924,172	22,773,497	57,697,669	123,778	3.5	2.1
Mexico	6,819,305	3,063,185	9,882,490	88,335	13	8.9
former USSR	16,802,364	7,200,000	24,002,364	290,939	17	12
USA	143,549,627	45,105,835	188,655,462	248,710	1.7	1.3
World	444,899,624	138,082,153	582,981,777	5,178,384	12	8.9

* The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1993

Source: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc. MVMA Facts & Figures 1992 Pp. 38-41.

Railroads, Highways, and Airfields

	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km	Total Number of Airports
Afghanistan	9.6	21,000	41
Algeria	4,060	80,000	141
Bahrain	--	200	3
Cyprus	--	10,780	14
Egypt	5,110	51,925	92
Iran	4,850	140,072	214
Iraq	2,457	34,700	113
Israel	600	4,750	51
Jordan	619	7,500	19
Kuwait	6,456	3,900	7
Lebanon	inoperable	7,300	9
Libya	--	32,500	133
Morocco	1,893	59,198	75
Oman	--	26,000	134
Qatar	--	1,500	4
Saudi Arabia	886	74,000	211
Syria	2,350	28,000	104
Tunisia	2,115	17,700	29
Turkey	8,401	49,615	109
UAE	--	2,000	37
Yemen	--	15,500	46
Others			
Canada	93,544	884,272	1,416
China	54,000	1,029,000	330
Germany	45,468	590,909	462
Japan	27,327	1,111,974	163
Mexico	24,500	212,000	1,815
Russia	87,180	879,100	NA
USA	270,312	6,365,590	14,177
United Kingdom	16,629	362,982	618

-- none reported

Data for this table from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1992

150

Number of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1980 and 1990

	Number		Estimated Circulation		Estimated Circulation Per 1,000 Inhabitants	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
Afghanistan	13	14	90,000	180,000	6	11
Algeria	4	10	448,000	1,274,000	24	51
Bahrain	3	2	14,000	29,000	40	56
Cyprus	12	11	80,000	78,000	127	111
Egypt	12	14	1,701,000	3,000,000	42	57
Iran	45	21	700,000	1,250,000	24	27
Iraq	5	6	340,000	650,000	26	34
Israel	36	30	850,000	1,100,000	258	261
Jordan	4	4	66,000	225,000	23	56
Kuwait	8	9	305,000	450,000	222	221
Lebanon	14	14	290,000	320,000	109	118
Libya	3	3	55,000	70,000	18	15
Morocco	11	13	270,000	320,000	14	13
Oman	--	4	--	62	--	41
Qatar	3	5	30,000	80,000	131	217
Saudi Arabia	11	12	350,000	600,000	37	42
Syria	7	10	114,000	280,000	13	22
Tunisia	5	6	272,000	300,000	43	37
Turkey	400	399	2,500,000	4,000,000	56	72
UAE	9	8	152,000	250,000	149	157
Yemen	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others						
Canada	123	107	5,425,000	5,993,000	226	228
China	50	44	34,375,000	--	35	--
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	151	125	66,258,000	72,524,000	567	587
Mexico	317	285	8,322,000	11,237,000	118	127
Former USSR	713	719	109,089,000	137,764,000	411	482
USA	1,750	1,611	62,000,000	62,328,000	272	250
United Kingdom	113	104	23,472,000	22,494,000	417	395

World Eagle table. Data from Unesco Statistical Yearbook 1992. Table 7.16

Communications: Telephones, Newspapers, Television, and Radio, by Country

← Indicates Middle East countries

[See text, section 31, for general comments about the data. For additional data qualifications for countries, see source]

COUNTRY	Telephones per 100 population,[1] 1987	Daily newspaper circulation, copies per 1,000 population,[2] 1988	Television receivers per 1,000 population,[3] 1989	Radio receivers per 1,000 population,[4] 1989
United States	[5]76.0	[6]259	813.6	2,122
→ Algeria	3.8	21	72.8	232
Argentina	11.6	(NA)	219.3	673
Australia	[7]55.0	252	483.9	1,262
Austria	52.5	362	475.3	622
Bangladesh	[8]0.1	10	4.4	41
Belgium	47.8	219	447.1	776
Bolivia	[6]2.9	[5]50	98.4	597
Brazil	9.3	[6]48	203.6	373
Bulgaria	[9]20.0	267	249.1	436
Burma	[8]0.1	[7]75	1.7	81
Cambodia	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	107
Canada	78.0	231	626.3	1,023
Chile	6.5	67	200.6	340
China:				
Mainland	0.7	[5]29	26.7	184
Taiwan	[10]35.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Colombia	8.0	(NA)	108.1	167
Costa Rica	14.7	86	136.1	259
Cuba	5.4	129	203.4	343
→ Cyprus	39.8	125	141.4	289
Czechoslovakia	24.6	345	410	583
Denmark	86.4	359	528.2	1,012
Dominican Republic	[11]2.9	[6]42	81.9	168
East Germany	23.3	585	779.1	687
Ecuador	3.6	[6]64	82.3	314
→ Egypt	2.8	38	97.7	322
El Salvador	2.7	45	87.1	403
Ethiopia	0.3	1	2.1	188
Finland	[7]61.7	547	488.3	998
France	[7]60.8	[6]193	400.2	895
Ghana	0.6	33	14.5	295
Greece	41.3	(NA)	194.5	419
Guatemala	[7]1.6	(NA)	44.7	64
Honduras	1.2	41	70.3	384
Hong Kong	47.0	(NA)	260.3	642
Hungary	15.2	273	409.3	592
Iceland	[9]52.5	500	318.7	785
India	[12]0.6	[6]28	27.0	78
Indonesia	0.5	21	55.3	144
→ Iran	[13]3.9	[7]5	65.8	245
→ Iraq	[7]5.6	(NA)	68.4	202
Ireland	[7]26.5	205	271.0	583
→ Israel	[12]44.5	(NA)	265.5	468
Italy	[14]48.8	105	422.9	794
Jamaica	[6 12]6.0	(NA)	123.5	409
Japan	[7 12]55.5	[6]566	610.4	895
Kenya	1.4	[6]13	8.6	95
Kuwait	18.1	209	280.6	337
Lebanon	(NA)	97	326.5	834 ←
Luxembourg	[15]41.2	395	252.0	623
Madagascar	[5]0.4	6	19.8	196
Malaysia	9.1	(NA)	143.6	428
Mexico	[6]9.6	127	126.8	242
Morocco	1.5	(NA)	69.6	209 ←
Netherlands	63.9	(NA)	484.6	902
New Zealand	[12]39.7	327	371.6	922
Nicaragua	[7]1.6	[5]47	61.4	247
Nigeria	[5]0.3	[5]6	28.6	171
Norway	[5]62.2	551	422.7	796
Pakistan	0.7	64	15.8	86
Panama	10.7	69	164.6	222
Paraguay	2.5	(NA)	48.2	169
Peru	[5]3.1	[16]31	94.6	251
Philippines	[9]1.5	56	41.1	136
Poland	12.2	184	291.5	428
Portugal	20.2	[6]41	176.2	216
Puerto Rico	[6 12]20.3	185	265.7	720
Romania	(NA)	159	193.8	195
Saudi Arabia	[5]11.3	(NA)	276.5	280
Singapore	44.2	289	372.4	[17]306
South Africa	[12]14.3	48	101.4	324
South Korea	25.5	(NA)	207.3	1,003
Soviet Union	[7]11.3	474	323.3	685
Spain	39.6	82	388.7	304
Sri Lanka	0.8	35	32.3	194
Sudan	[5]0.4	[5]5	61.3	235
Sweden	[9]89.0	526	470.5	885
Switzerland	[6]85.6	504	405.8	851
Syria	5.9	[6]15	58.7	248
Thailand	[6]1.9	87	109.3	182
Trinidad and Tobago	[5]9.6	108	301.3	460
Tunisia	4.1	[5]39	75.1	188
Turkey	9.1	55	173.6	161
United Kingdom	[5 12]52.4	394	434.3	1,145
Uruguay	14.9	(NA)	227.2	600
Venezuela	9.2	[6]186	156.0	432
West Germany	65.0	331	506.4	949
Yugoslavia	[6]15.4	100	196.8	245
Zimbabwe	3.2	24	26.6	85

NA Not available. [1] As of December 31, except as noted. Comprises public and private telephones installed which can be connected to a central exchange. [2] Publications containing general news and appearing at least 4 times a week, may range in size from a single sheet to 50 or more pages. Circulation data refer to average circulation per issue or number of printed copies per issue and include copies sold outside the country. [3] Estimated number of sets in use. [4] Data cover estimated number of receivers in use, except as noted, and apply to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the public, including receivers connected to a radio "redistribution system" but excluding television sets. [5] For 1984. [6] For 1986. [7] For 1985. [8] For 1982. [9] For 1983. [10] For 1988. [11] For 1980. [12] As of March 31. [13] As of March 21. [14] Includes San Marino. [15] For 1981. [16] Lima only. [17] Number of licenses issued.

Source: Except Taiwan, International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland, *Telecommunication Statistics*, and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, France, *Statistical Yearbook* (copyright); Taiwan, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data from Republic of China publications.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Statistical Abstract of The United States 1992. Table 1380, p. 835.

The Middle East Continues to Have the Highest Regional Military Burden in Terms of ME/GNP, 1989

(Ratio of Military Expenditures to GNP)

"In 1989, the burden ratio for the world fell to 4.9%, a new decade low and a 14% drop from the peak 1983 level of 5.7%. While the 1989 drop reflects declining burden ratios in both developed and developing countries (a trend which has persisted throughout the last third of the decade), the developing country burden ratio has been below that of the developed countries and the world since 1986. Prior to this time, it had been higher than both.

The ME/GNP ratio for developing countries has dropped rapidly from a decade high of 6.2% in 1983 to a decade low of 4.3% in 1989 (Main Table I). This decline is mainly attributable to declining burden ratios in the Middle East, where the military burden on the economies of the region fell 30% from a decade high in 1983 of 17.2%, to a record low in 1989 of 12%. Despite such declines, the region nonetheless continues to have the highest burden ratio in the world, although in 1989 it was only slightly higher than that of the Warsaw Pact (10.9%).

The burden ratios of Egypt, Israel and Jordan fell in 1989, marking new decade lows for these countries. In 1989, Egypt's burden ratio fell 42% to 5%, a level that is less than one-third the 1982 peak level of 15.2%. Except for a brief period from 1982-1984, the Israel burden ratio declined steadily throughout the decade, totalling 12.8% in 1989, a 56% drop since 1979. Similarly, Jordan's ratio has fallen from 29.6% to 12.7%, a decline of 57% over the decade..."

	GNP PER CAPITA (1989 dollars)					
ME/GNP* (%)	**Under $200**	**$200-499**	**$500-999**	**$1,000-2,999**	**$3,000-9,999**	**$10,000 and over**
10% and over	Ethiopia Cambodia+		Yemen (Aden)+ Angola+ Lebanon+	Iraq+ North Korea Jordan Syria	Oman Saudi Arabia Libya Bulgaria Soviet Union	Qatar+ Israel
5-9.99%	Laos+ Mozambique	Vietnam+ Nicaragua+ Afghanistan+ Pakistan	Yemen (Sanaa) Zimbabwe Cape Verde+ Morocco	Mongolia+ Algeria Egypt	Poland East Germany Czechoslovakia Bahrain Hungary Romania Greece Taiwan	Kuwait United States Un. Arab Emir. Singapore
2-4.99%	Tanzania Guinea-Bissau+ Burundi Malawi	Liberia Burma Togo Sri Lanka Chad+ India Equat. Guinea+ Guyana Kenya Zaire+ Lesotho+ Burkina Faso+ Mali	Bolivia Mauritania Congo+ China Honduras Philippines Sudan Senegal	Gabon South Africa Albania Turkey El Salvador Yugoslavia Argentina Panama Chile Iran+ Malaysia Tunisia Botswana Thailand Fiji Colombia Uruguay+	South Korea Cuba Portugal Suriname Spain	United Kingdom France Norway Netherlands West Germany Sweden Belgium Italy Australia Denmark New Zealand Switzerland Canada
1-1.99%	Bangladesh Somalia+ Nepal	Benin Haiti Rwanda+ Indonesia Cen. Afr. Rep. Uganda+ Madagascar Niger Guinea+	Ecuador Swaziland Guatemala Ivory Coast Papua N. Guinea Paraguay Zambia+	Trinidad & Tobago Peru+ Cameroon Jamaica	Ireland Brazil+ Malta	Finland Austria Japan
Under 1%	Sierra Leone+	The Gambia Ghana Nigeria Sao Tome & Prin.+	Dominican Rep.	Venezuela Mexico Costa Rica Mauritius	Cyprus Barbados	Luxembourg Iceland

+ Ranking is based on a rough approximation of one or more variables for which 1989 data or reliable estimates are not available.

*** Countries are listed within blocks in descending order of ME/GNP.**

Source: United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1990. P. 20.

Aspects of the National Governments

AFGHANISTAN

Type: transitional

Independence: 19 August 1919 (from UK)

Legal system: a new legal system has not been adopted but the transitional government has declared it will follow Islamic law (Shari'a)

Executive branch: a 51-member transitional council headed by Sibghatullah MOJADDEDI rules Kabul; this body is to turn over power to a leadership council, which will function as the government and organize elections; Burhanuddin RABBANI will serve as interim President

Legislative branch: previous bicameral legislature has been abolished

Judicial branch: an interim Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been appointed, but a new court system has not yet been organized

Elections: the transition government has promised elections in October 1992

ALGERIA

Type: republic

Independence: 5 July 1962 (from France)

Legal system: socialist, based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch: unicameral National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court (Cour Suprême)

Elections:

President—next election to be held December 1993;

National People's Assembly—first round held on 26 December 1991 (second round canceled by the military after President BENJEDID resigned 11 January 1992); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(281 total); the fundamentalist FIS won 188 of the 231 seats contested in the first round;

note—elections (municipal and wilaya) were held in June 1990, the first in Algerian history; results—FIS 55%, FLN 27.5%, other 17.5%, with 65% of the voters participating

BAHRAIN

Type: traditional monarchy

Independence: 15 August 1971 (from UK)

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law

Executive branch: amir, crown prince and heir apparent, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly was dissolved 26 August 1975 and legislative powers were assumed by the Cabinet

Judicial branch: High Civil Appeals Court

Elections: none

CYPRUS

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf DENKTASH declared independence and the formation of a Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

Independence: 16 August 1960 (from UK)

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications

Executive branch: president, Council of Ministers (cabinet); note—there is a president, prime minister, and Council of Ministers (cabinet) in the Turkish area

Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprosópon); note—there is a unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Cumhuriyet Meclisi) in the Turkish area

Judicial branch: Supreme Court; note—there is also a Supreme Court in the Turkish area

Elections:

President—last held 14 February and 21 February 1988 (next to be held February 1993); results—George VASSILIOU 52%, Glafkos KLERIDES 48%;

House of Representatives—last held 19 May 1991; results—DESY 35.8%, AKEL (Communist) 30.6, DEKO 19.5%, EDEK 10. 9%, others 3.2% seats—(56 total) DESY 20, AKEL (Communist) 18, DEKO 11, EDEK 7;

Turkish Area: President—last held 22 April 1990 (next to be held April 1995); results—Rauf R. DENKTAŞH 66%, Ismail BOZKURT 32.05%;

Turkish Area: Assembly of the Republic—last held 6 May 1990 (next to be held May 1995); results—UBP (conservative) 54.4%, DMP 44.4% YKP .9%; seats—(50 total) UBP (conservative) 45, SDP 1, HDP 2, YDP 2; note—by-election of 13 October 1991 was for 12 seats

EGYPT

Type: republic

Independence: 28 February 1922 (from UK); formerly United Arab Republic

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch: unicameral People's Assembly (Majlis al-Cha'b); note—there is an Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura) that functions in a consultative role

Elections:

President—last held 5 October 1987 (next to be held October 1993); results—President Hosni MUBARAK was reelected;

People's Assembly—last held 29 November 1990 (next to be held November 1995); results—NDP 78.4%, NPUG 1.4%, independents 18.7%; seats—(437 total, 444 elected)—including NDP 348, NPUG 6, independents 83; note—most opposition parties boycotted;

Advisory Council—last held 8 June 1989 (next to be held June 1995); results—NDP 100%; seats—(258 total, 172 elected) NDP 172

IRAN

Type: theocratic republic

Independence: 1 April 1979, Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed

Legal system: the Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

Executive branch: cleric (faqih), president, Council of Ministers

Legislative branch: unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami)

Judicial branch: Supreme Court

Elections:

President—last held July 1989 (next to be held April 1993); results—Ali Akbar HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI was elected with only token opposition;

Islamic Consultative Assembly—last held 8 April 1992 (next to be held April 1996); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(270 seats total) number of seats by party NA

IRAQ

Type: republic

Independence: 3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

continued ⟶

Aspects of the National Governments continued

IRAQ continued

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, vice president, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, prime minister, first deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-Watani)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation
Elections:
National Assembly—last held on 1 April 1989 (next to be held NA); results—Sunni Arabs 53%, Shi'a Arabs 30%, Kurds 15%, Christians 2% est.; seats—(250 total) number of seats by party NA

ISRAEL

Type: republic
Independence: 14 May 1948 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)
Legal system: mixture of English common law, British Mandate regulations, and, in personal matters, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; in December 1985, Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, prime minister, vice prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral parliament (Knesset)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Elections:
President—last held 23 February 1988 (next to be held February 1994); results—Chaim HERZOG reelected by Knesset;
Knesset—last held June 1992 (next to be held by NA; results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(120 total) Labor Party 44, Likud bloc 12, SHAS 6, National Religious Party 6, Meretz 12, Agudat Yisrael 4, PAZI 3, MAKI 3, Tehiya Party 3, Tzomet Party 8, Moledet Party 3, Degel HaTorah 4, Center Movement Progressive List for Peace 1, Arab Democratic Party 2; Black Panthers 1, Moriya 1, Ge'ulat Yisrael 1, Unity for Peace and Aliyah 1

JORDAN

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 25 May 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration; formerly Transjordan)
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: bicameral National Assembly (Majlis al-'Umma) consists of an upper house or House of Notables (Majlis al-A'ayan) and a lower house or House of Representatives (Majlis al-Nuwaab); note—the House of Representatives has been convened and dissolved by the King several times since 1974 and in November 1989 the first parliamentary elections in 22 years were held
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation
Elections:
House of Representatives—last held 8 November 1989 (next to be held November 1993); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(80 total) Muslim Brotherhood (fundamentalist) 22, Independent Islamic bloc (generally traditionalist) 6, Democratic bloc (mostly leftist) 9, Constitutionalist bloc (traditionalist) 17, Nationalist bloc (traditionalist) 16, independent 10

KUWAIT

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy
Independence: 19 June 1961 (from UK)
Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: amir, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: National Assembly (Majlis al 'umma) dissolved 3 July 1986; elections for new Assembly scheduled for October 1992
Judicial branch: High Court of Appeal
Elections:
National Assembly—dissolved 3 July 1986; new elections are scheduled for October 1992

LEBANON

Type: republic
Independence: 22 November 1943 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration)
Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, Napoleonic code, and civil law; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet; note—by custom, the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the speaker of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim
Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (Arabic—Majlis Alnuwab, French—Assemblée Nationale)
Judicial branch: four Courts of Cassation (three courts for civil and commercial cases and one court for criminal cases)
Elections:
National Assembly—elections should be held every four years, but security conditions have prevented elections since May 1972; in June 1991, the Cabinet appointed 40 new deputies to fill vacancies and balance Christian and Muslim representation; the legislature's mandate expires in 1994

LIBYA

Type: Jamahiriya (a state of the masses); in theory, governed by the populace through local councils; in fact, a military dictatorship
Independence: 24 December 1951 (from Italy)
Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: revolutionary leader, chairman of the General People's Committee (premier), General People's Committee (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral General People's Congress
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Elections: national elections are indirect through a hierarchy of peoples' committees

MOROCCO

Type: constitutional monarchy
Independence: 2 March 1956 (from France)
Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court
Executive branch: monarch, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Representatives (Majlis Nawab)
Judicial branch: Supreme Court
Elections:
Chamber of Representatives—last held on 14 September 1990, but postponed until NA 1992); results—percent of vote by party NA; seats—(306 total, 206 elected) CU 83, RNI 61, MP 47, Istiqlal 41, USFP 36, PND 24, other 14

OMAN

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with residual UK influence
Independence: 1650, expulsion of the Portuguese
Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; ultimate appeal to the sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: sultan, Cabinet
Legislative branch: National Assembly

continued →

Aspects of the National Governments continued

OMAN continued

Judicial branch: none; traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system
Elections: elections scheduled for October 1992

QATAR

Type: traditional monarchy
Independence: 3 September 1971 (from UK)
Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the amir, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters
Executive branch: amir, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura)
Judicial branch: Court of Appeal
Elections:
Advisory Council—constitution calls for elections for part of this consultative body, but no elections have been held; seats—(30 total)

SAUDI ARABIA

Type: monarchy
Independence: 23 September 1932 (unification)
Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: monarch and prime minister, crown prince and deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: none
Judicial branch: Supreme Council of Justice
Elections: none

SYRIA

Type: republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963
Independence: 17 April 1946 (from League of Nations mandate under French administration); formerly United Arab Republic
Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: president, three vice presidents, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Council of Ministers (cabinet)
Legislative branch: unicameral People's Council (Majlis al-Chaab)
Judicial branch: Supreme Constitutional Court, High Judicial Council, Court of Cassation, State Security Courts
Elections:
President—last held 2 December 1991 (next to be held December 1998); results—President Hafiz al-ASAD was reelected for a fourth seven-year term with 99.98% of the vote;
People's Council—last held 22-23 May 1990 (next to be held NA May 1994); results—Ba'th 53.6%, ASU 3.2%, SCP 3.2%, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 2.8%, ASP 2%, Democratic Socialist Union Party 1.6%, independents 33.6%; seats—(250 total) Ba'th 134, ASU 8, SCP 8, Arab Socialist Unionist Movement 7, ASP 5, Democratic Socialist Union Party 4, independents 84; note—the People's Council was expanded to 250 seats total prior to the May 1990 election

TUNISIA

Type: republic
Independence: 20 March 1956 (from France)
Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session
Executive branch: president, prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation (Cour de Cassation)
Elections:
President—last held 2 April 1989 (next to be held NA April 1994); results—Gen. Zine el Abidine BEN ALI was reelected without opposition;
Chamber of Deputies—last held 2 April 1989 (next to be held NA April 1994); results—RCD 80.7%, independents/Islamists 13.7%, MDS 3.2%, other 2.4%; seats—(141 total) RCD 141

TURKEY

Type: republican parliamentary democracy
Independence: 29 October 1923 (successor state to the Ottoman Empire)
Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
Executive branch: president, Presidential Council, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
Legislative branch: unicameral Grand National Assembly (Büyük Millet Meclisi)
Judicial branch: Court of Cassation
Elections:
Grand National Assembly—last held 20 October 1991 (next to be held NA October 1996); results—DYP 27.03%, ANAP 24.01%, SHP 20.75%, RP 16.88%, DSP 10.75%, SBP 0.44%, independent 0.14%; seats—(450 total) DYP 178, ANAP 115, SHP 86, RP 40, MCP 19, DSP 7, other 5

UAE

Type: federation with specified powers delegated to the UAE central government and other powers reserved to member emirates
Independence: 2 December 1971 (from UK; formerly Trucial States)
Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential
Executive branch: president, vice president, Supreme Council of Rulers, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers
Legislative branch: unicameral Federal National Council (Majlis Watani Itihad)
Judicial branch: Union Supreme Court
Elections: none

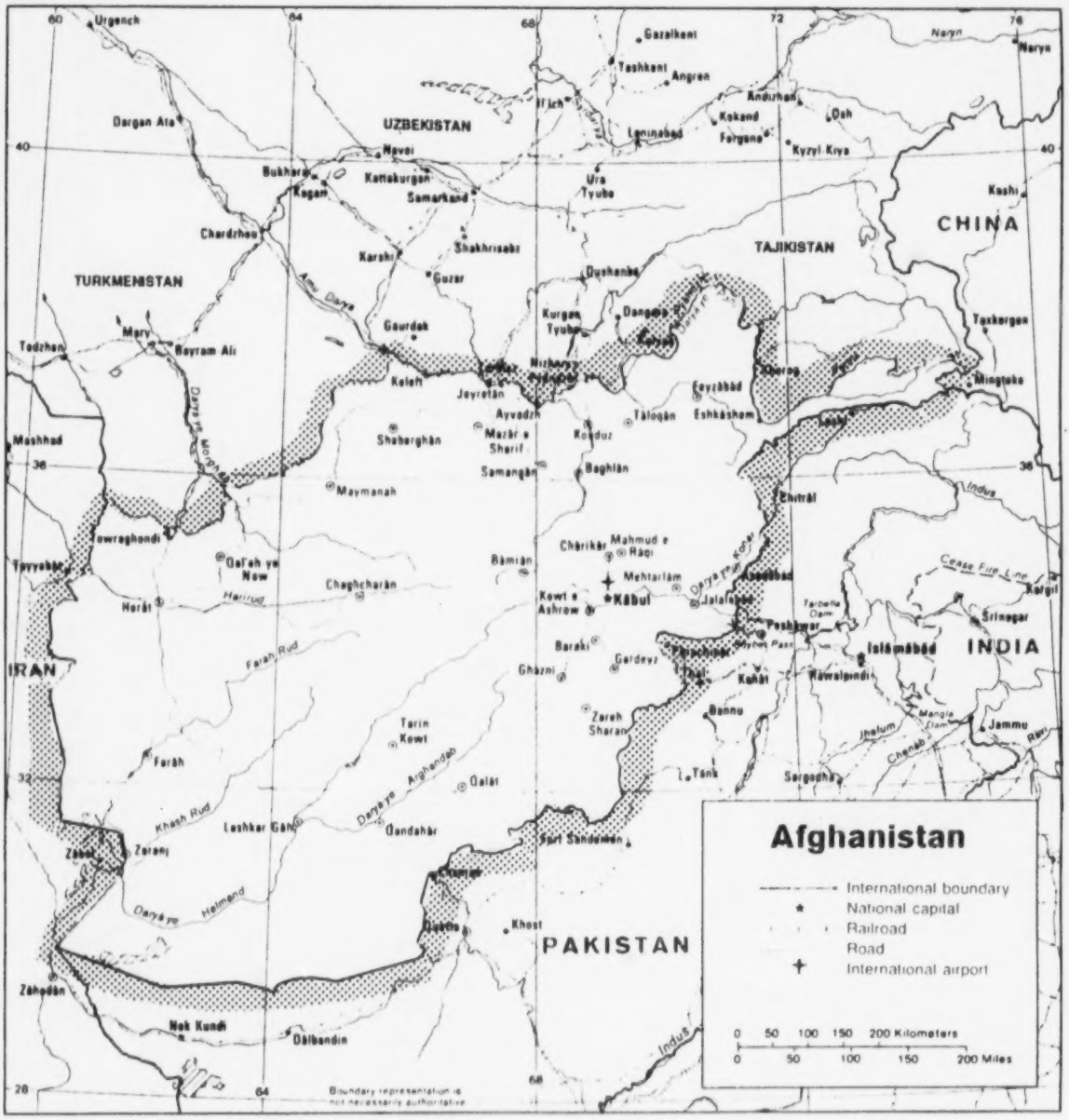
YEMEN

Type: republic
Independence: Republic of Yemen was established on 22 May 1990 with the merger of the Yemen Arab Republic [Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen] and the Marxist-dominated People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [Yemen (Aden) or South Yemen]; previously North Yemen had become independent on NA November 1918 (from the Ottoman Empire) and South Yemen had become independent on 30 November 1967 (from the UK); the union is to be solidified during a 30-month transition period, which coincides with the remainder of the five-year terms of both legislatures
Legal system: based on Islamic law, Turkish law, English common law, and local customary law; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction
Executive branch: five-member Presidential Council (president, vice president, two members from northern Yemen and one member from southern Yemen), prime minister
Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives
Judicial branch: North—State Security Court; South—Federal High Court
Elections:
House of Representatives—last held NA (next to be held NA November 1992); results—percent of vote NA; seats—(301); number of seats by party NA; note—the 301 members of the new House of Representatives come from North Yemen's Consultative Assembly (159 members), South Yemen's Supreme People's Council (111 members), and appointments by the New Presidential Council (31 members)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1992.

VI. Individual Country Maps

AFGHANISTAN



REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

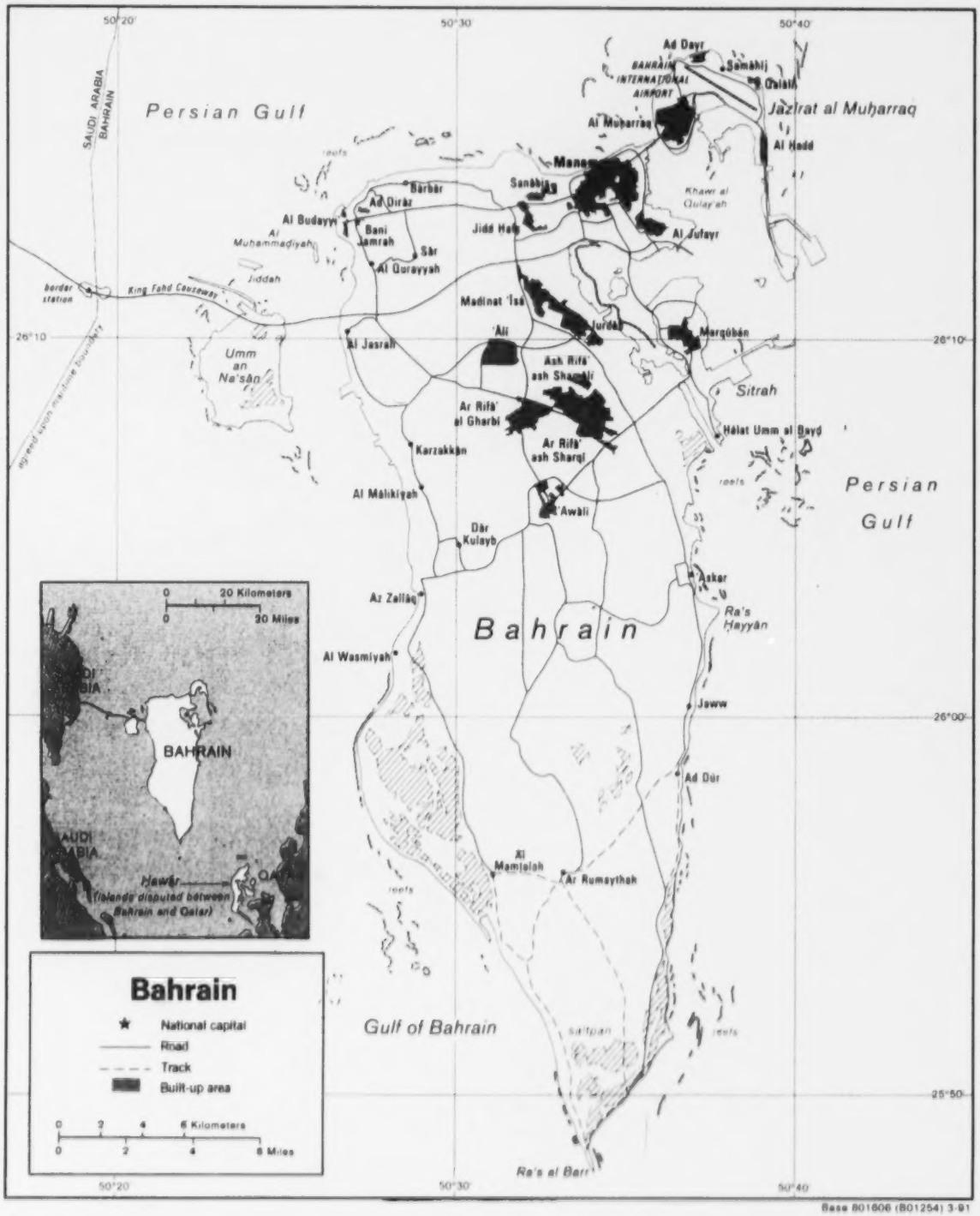
AREA: *251,773 sq mi* *651,840 sq km*
About the size of Texas
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 17,400,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Kabul*
(est'd 1988) 1,400,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$--*

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

AREA: *918,497 sq mi 2,377,989 sq km*
More than three times the size of Texas
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 27,300,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Algiers*
(est'd 1987) 1,483,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$2,020 (1991)*

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY *1993 Revised Edition*
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

BAHRAIN

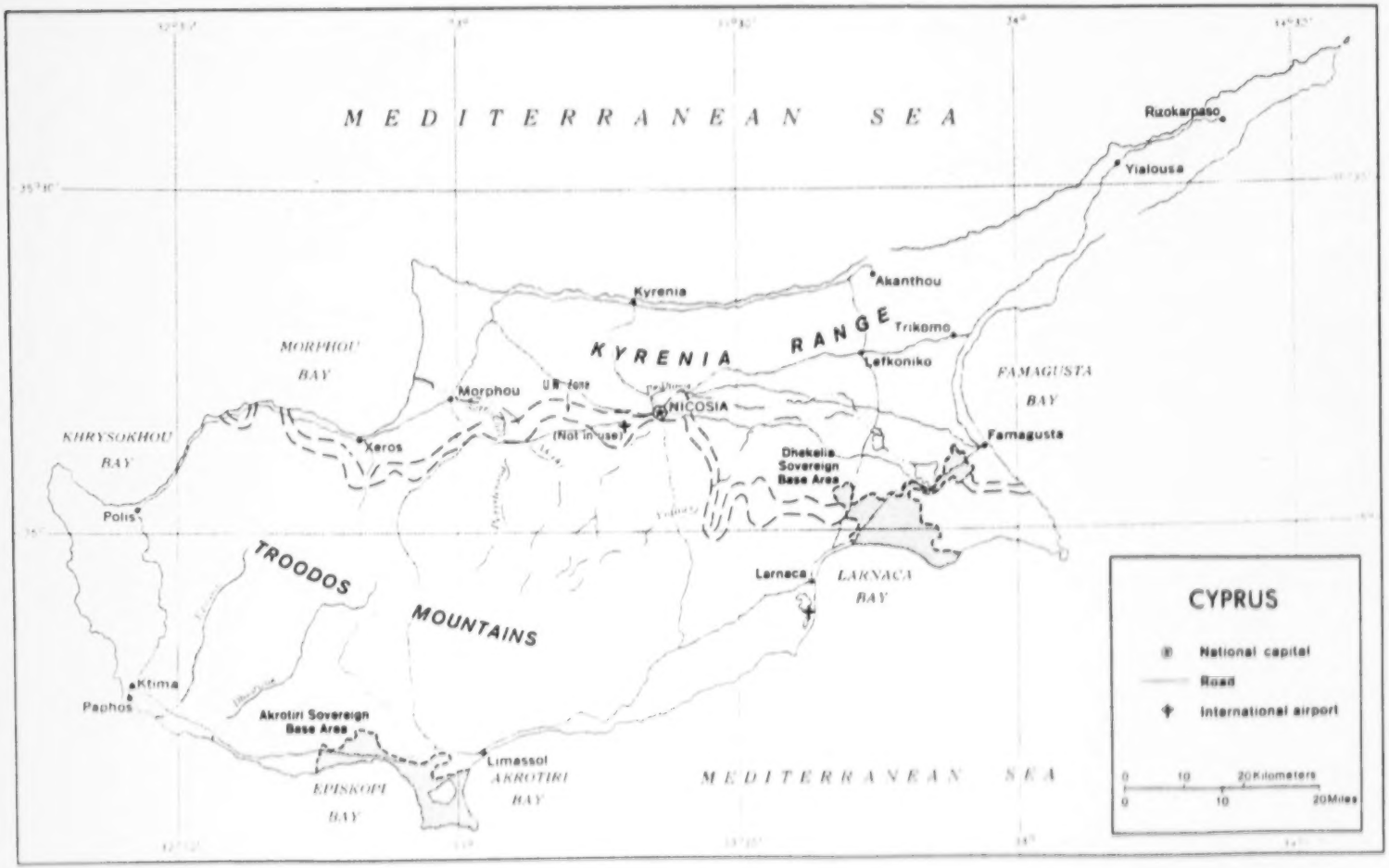


Base 801606 (B01254) 3-91

STATE OF BAHRAIN

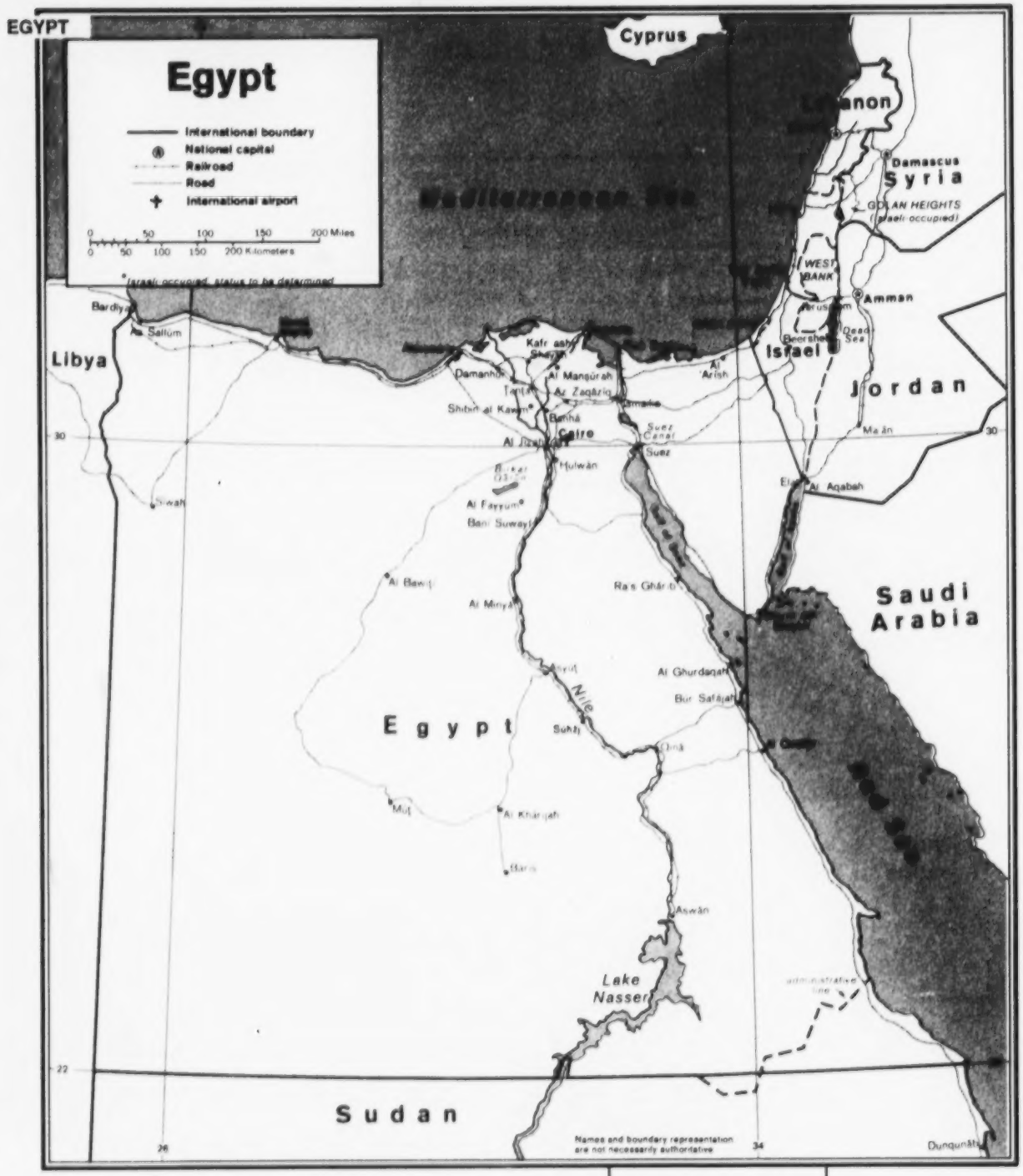
AREA: *268 sq mi* *694 sq km*
Smaller than New York City
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 500,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Manama*
(est'd 1988) 151,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$6,910 (1991)*

Bahrain:	**268 sq mi** **694 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

AREA: *3,572 sq mi* *9,248 sq km*
Smaller than Connecticut
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 700,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Nicosia*
(est'd 1989) 166,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$8,640 (1991)*



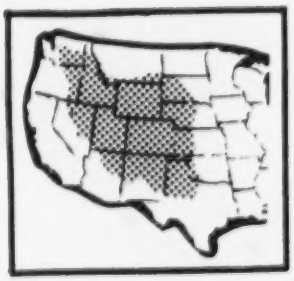
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

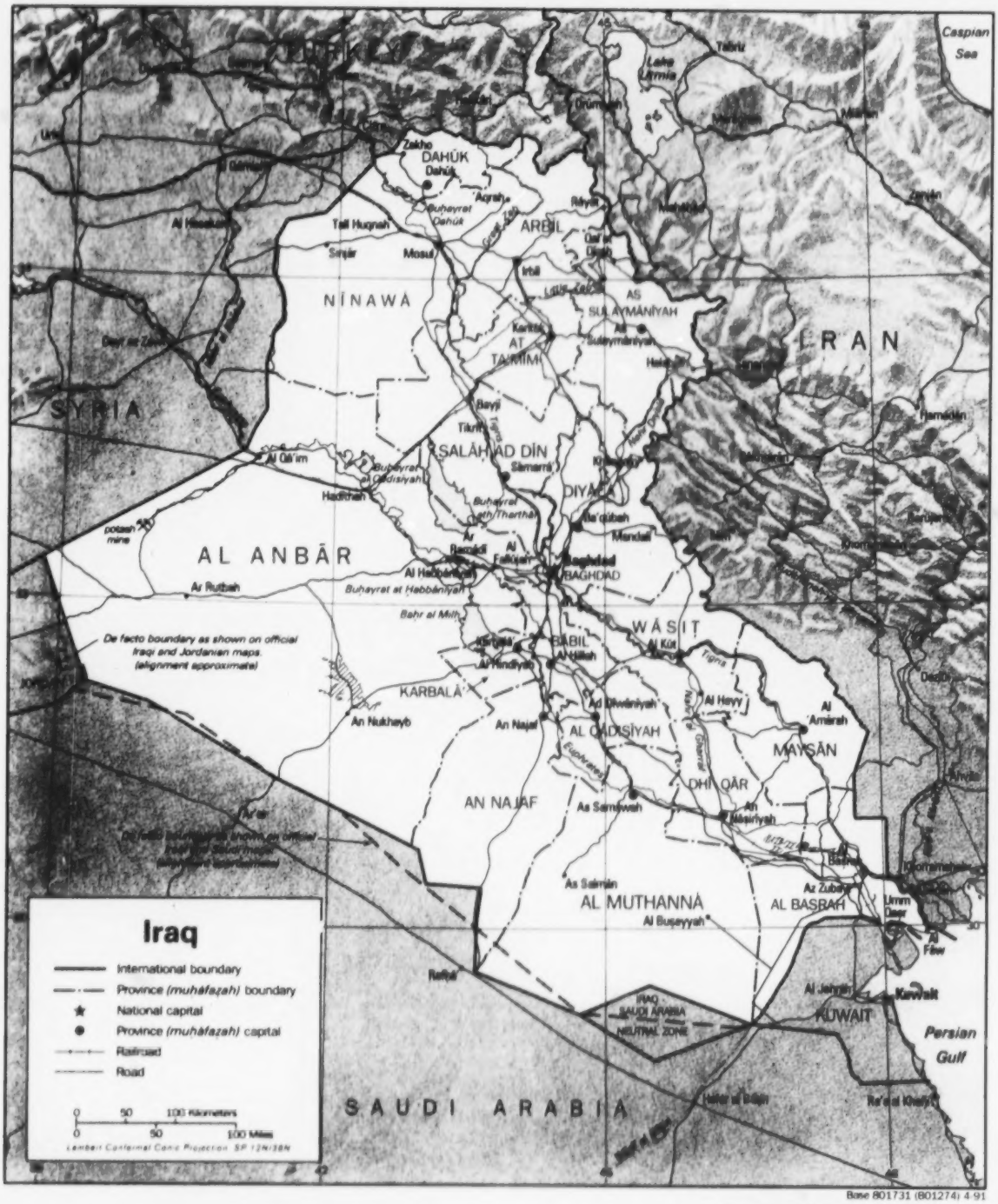
AREA: *386,650 sq mi 1,001,037 sq km*
About the size of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas combined
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 58,300,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *El Qahira (Cairo) (est'd 1990) 6,452,000*
GNP Per Capita: *US$620 (1991)*

Base 601457 (544499) 3-90

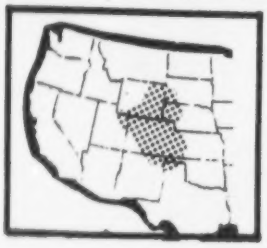
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

AREA: *636,293 sq mi 1,647,363 sq km*
Slightly larger than Alaska
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 62,800,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tehran*
(1986 cen.) 6,022,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$2,320 (1991)*



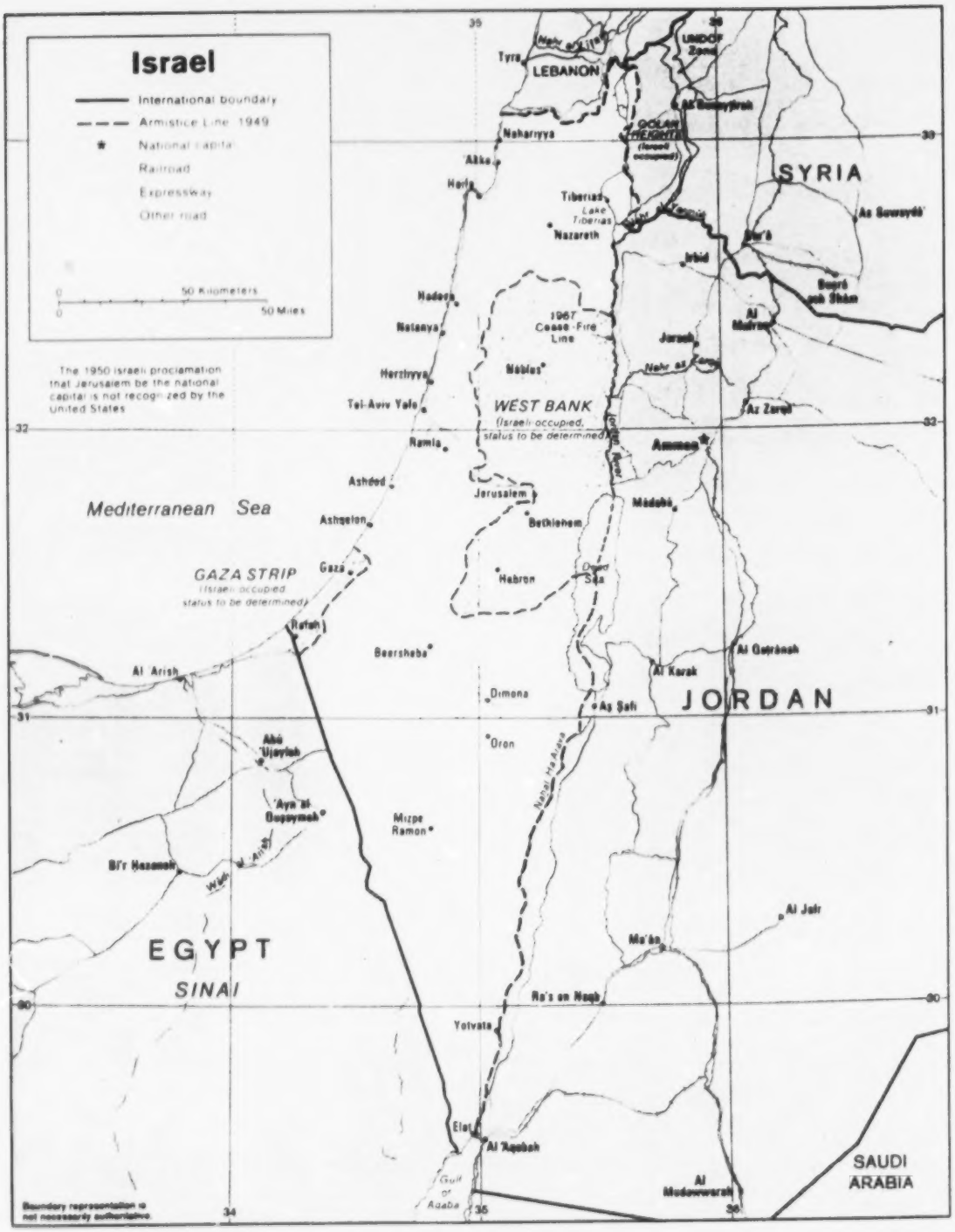


Base 801731 (801274) 4-91



REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

AREA: *167,924 sq mi 434,755 sq km*
Larger than California
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 19,200,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Baghdad*
(est'd 1985) 3,400,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$--*



STATE OF ISRAEL

(West Bank and Gaza Strip not included)

AREA: *7,847 sq mi* *20,316 sq km*
About the size of New Jersey
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 5,300,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Jerusalem*
(est'd 1988) 493,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$11,330 (1991)*

Israel:	**7,847 sq mi** **20,316 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

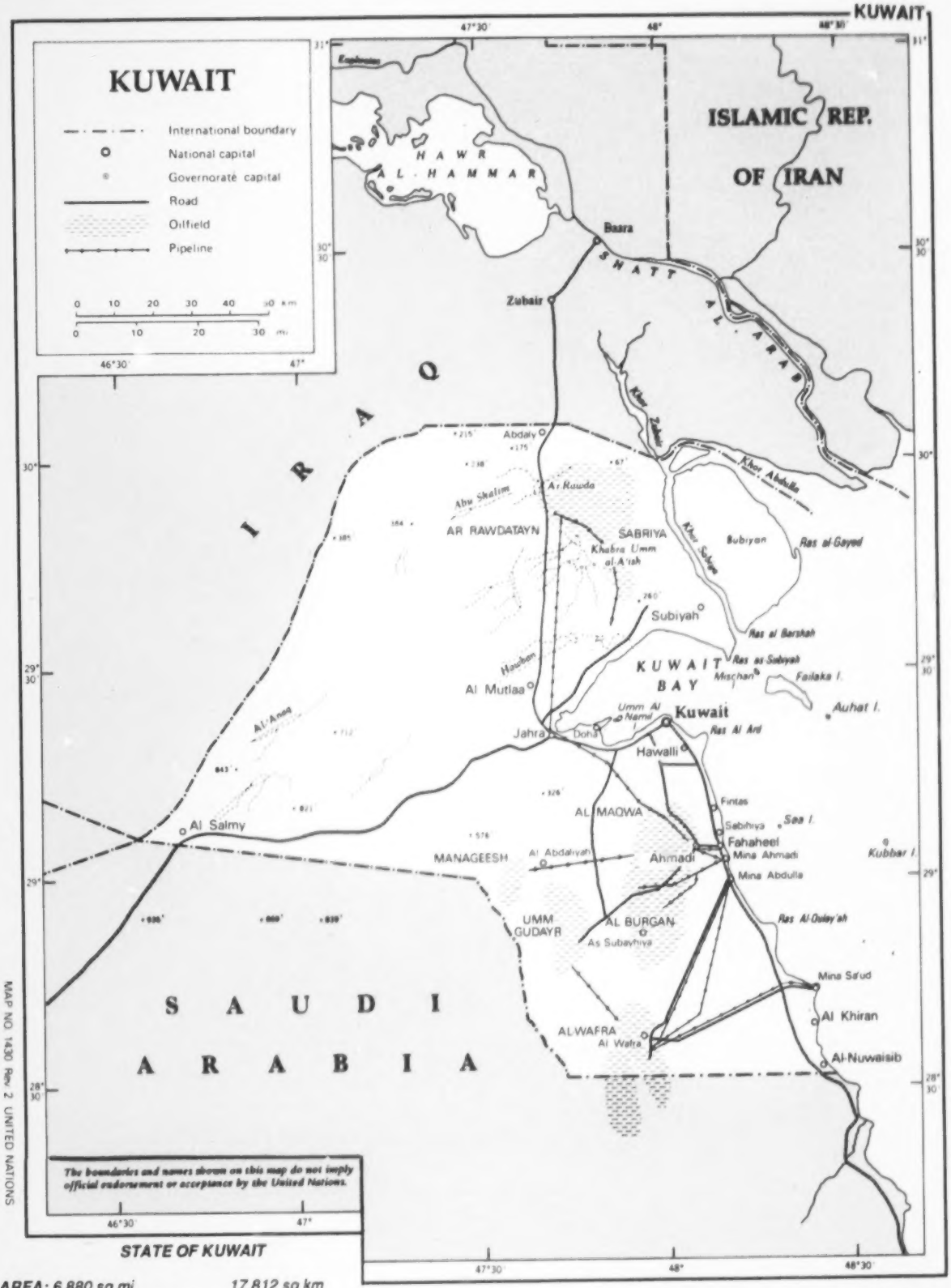
JORDAN

Base 801761 (A05803) 10-91

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

AREA: *37,737 sq mi 97,701 sq km*
Slightly larger than Indiana
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 3,800,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Amman*
(est'd 1989) 936,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$1,120 (1991)*

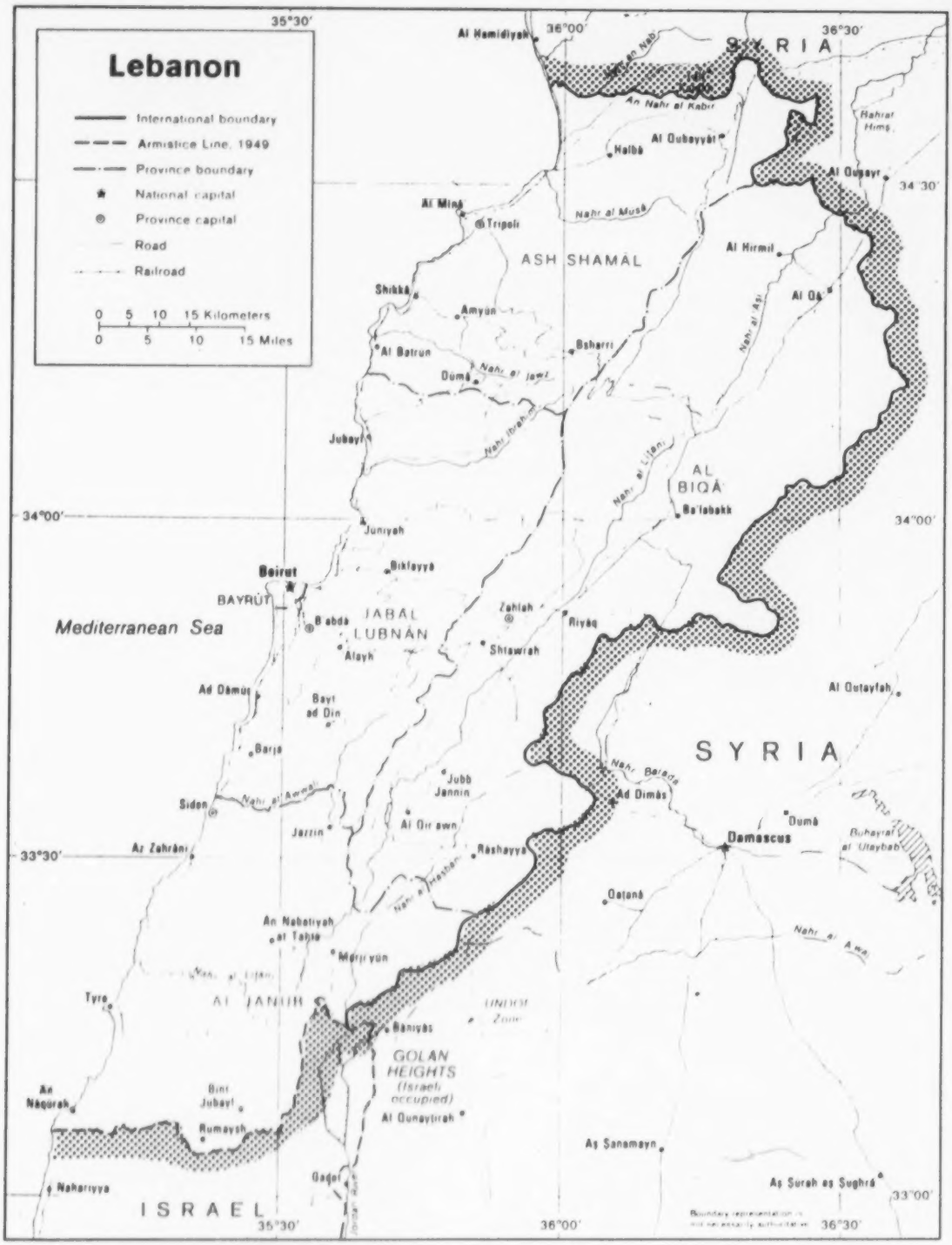
167



MAP NO. 1430 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1988

AREA: 6,880 sq mi 17,812 sq km
Slightly smaller than New Jersey
POPULATION: (est'd for mid-1993) 1,700,000
CAPITAL: Kuwait (est 1980) 60,400
LARGEST CITY: as-Salimiyah (est'd 1985) 153,000
GNP Per Capita: US$--

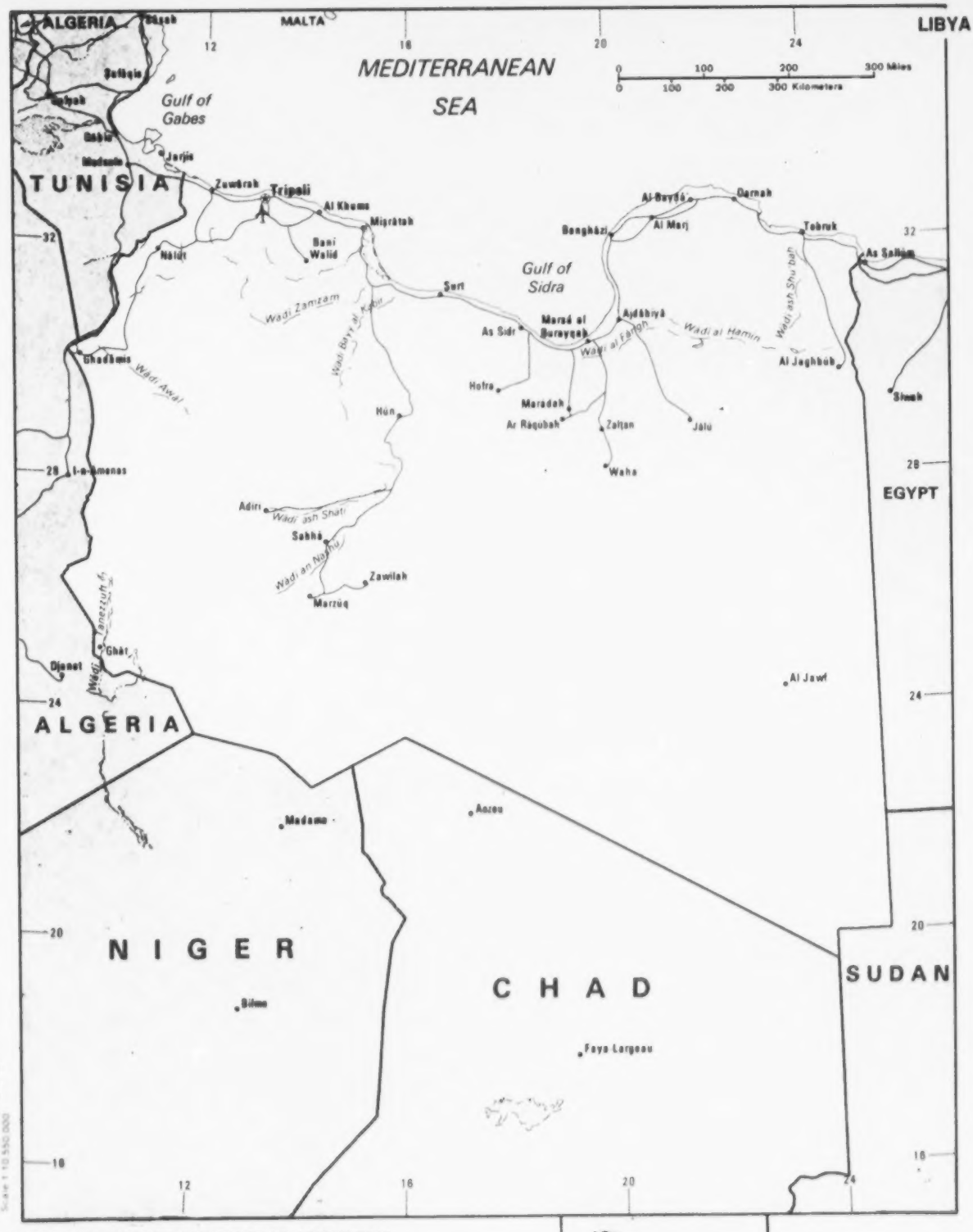
Kuwait:	**6,880 sq mi** **17,812 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**



REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

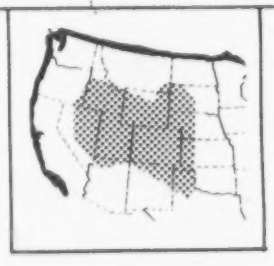
AREA: *4,015 sq mi* *10,395 sq km*
Smaller than Connecticut
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 3,600,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Beirut*
(est'd 1991) 1,100,000
GNP Per Capita: US$--

Lebanon:	**4,015 sq mi** **10,395 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**



SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

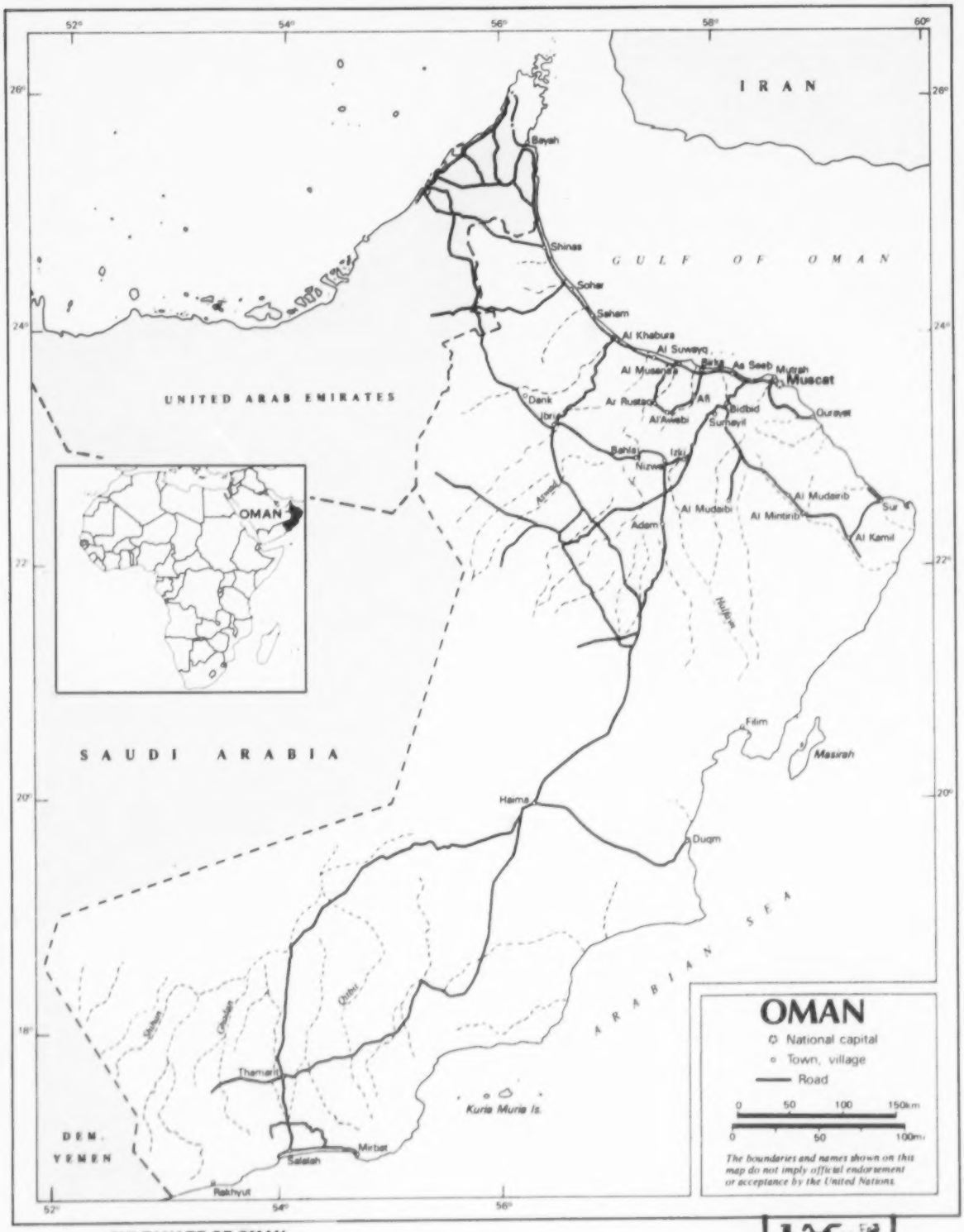
AREA: *679,359 sq mi 1,758,860 sq km*
Larger than Alaska
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 4,900,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tripoli*
(est'd 1988) 591,000
GNP Per Capita: US$--



179

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

AREA: *172,413 sq mi 446,377 sq km*
Larger than California
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 28,000,000*
CAPITAL: *Rabat (population 556,000, 1984)*
LARGEST CITY: *Casablanca*
(1984) 2,600,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$1,030 (1991)*

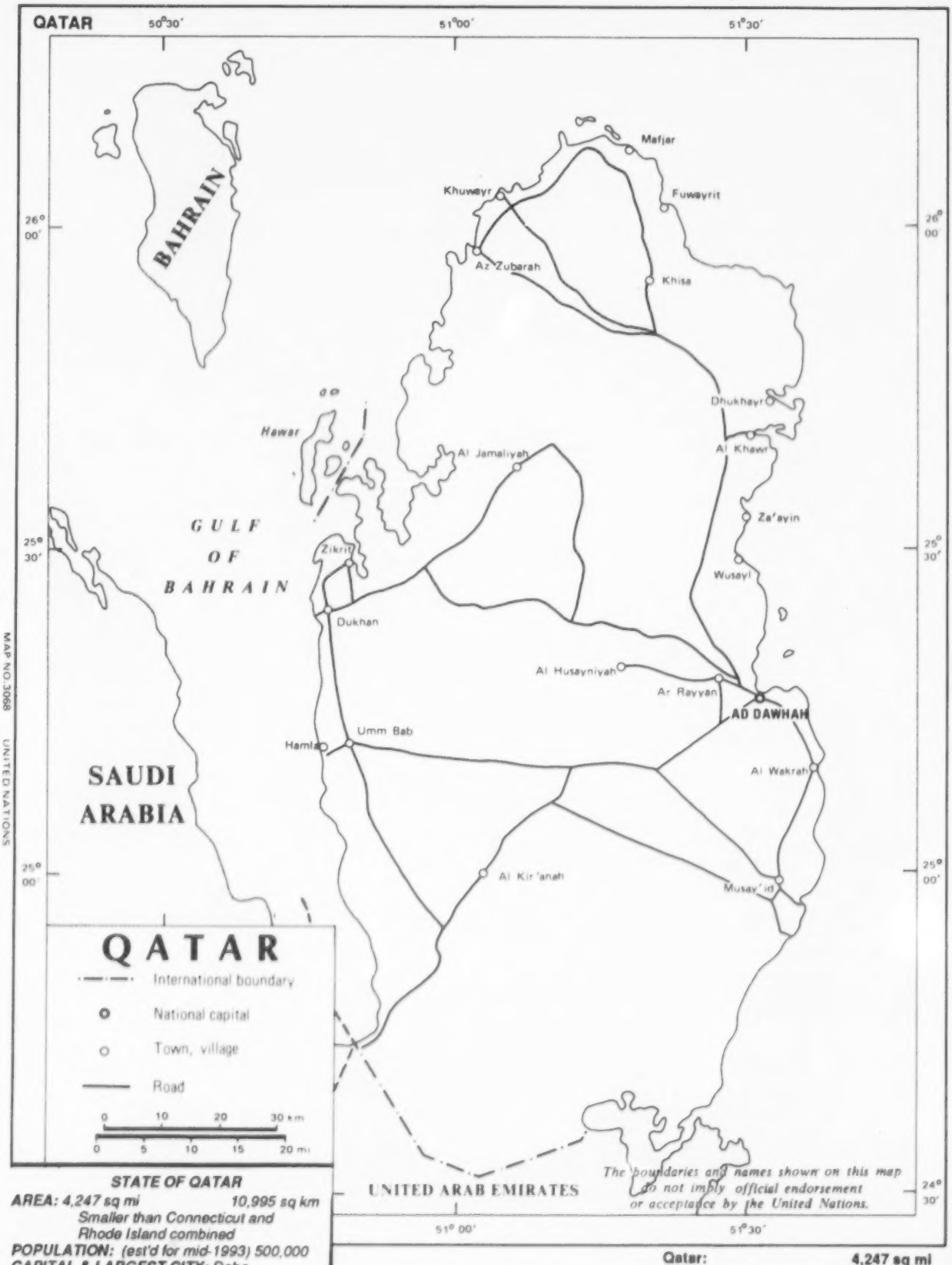


MAP NO. 2928 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS JANUARY 1986

SULTANATE OF OMAN

AREA: *82,030 sq mi 212,376 sq km*
About the size of New Mexico
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 1,600,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Muscat*
(est'd 1990) 85,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$5,650 (1990)*

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY *1993 Revised Edition*
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.



STATE OF QATAR

AREA: *4,247 sq mi 10,995 sq km*
Smaller than Connecticut and Rhode Island combined

POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 500,000*

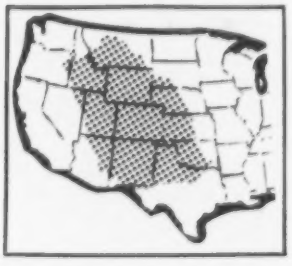
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Doha*
(est'd 1991) 250,000

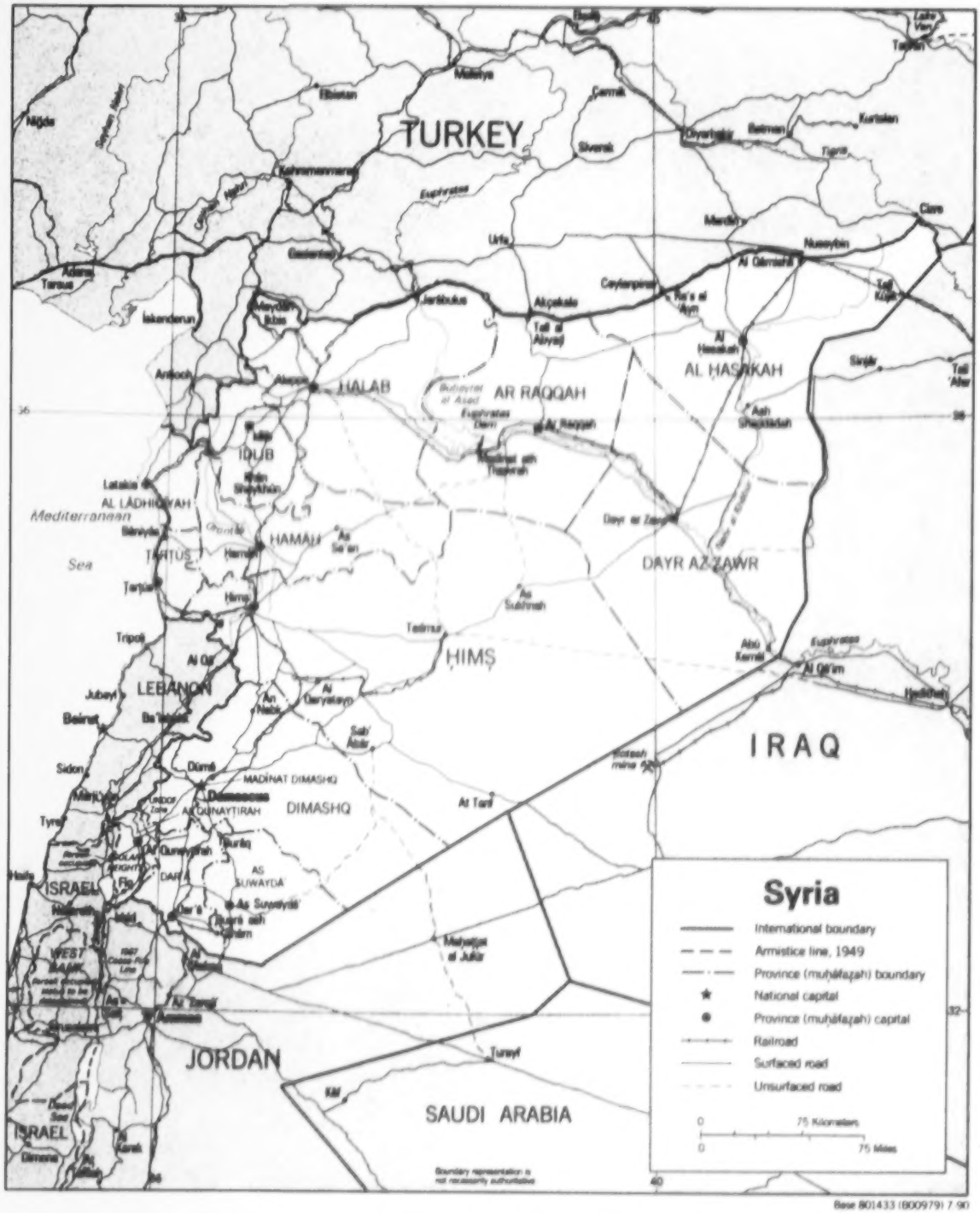
GNP Per Capita: US$15,870

Qatar:	**4,247 sq mi** **10,995 sq km**
Rhode Island:	**1,214 sq mi** **3,144 sq km**

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

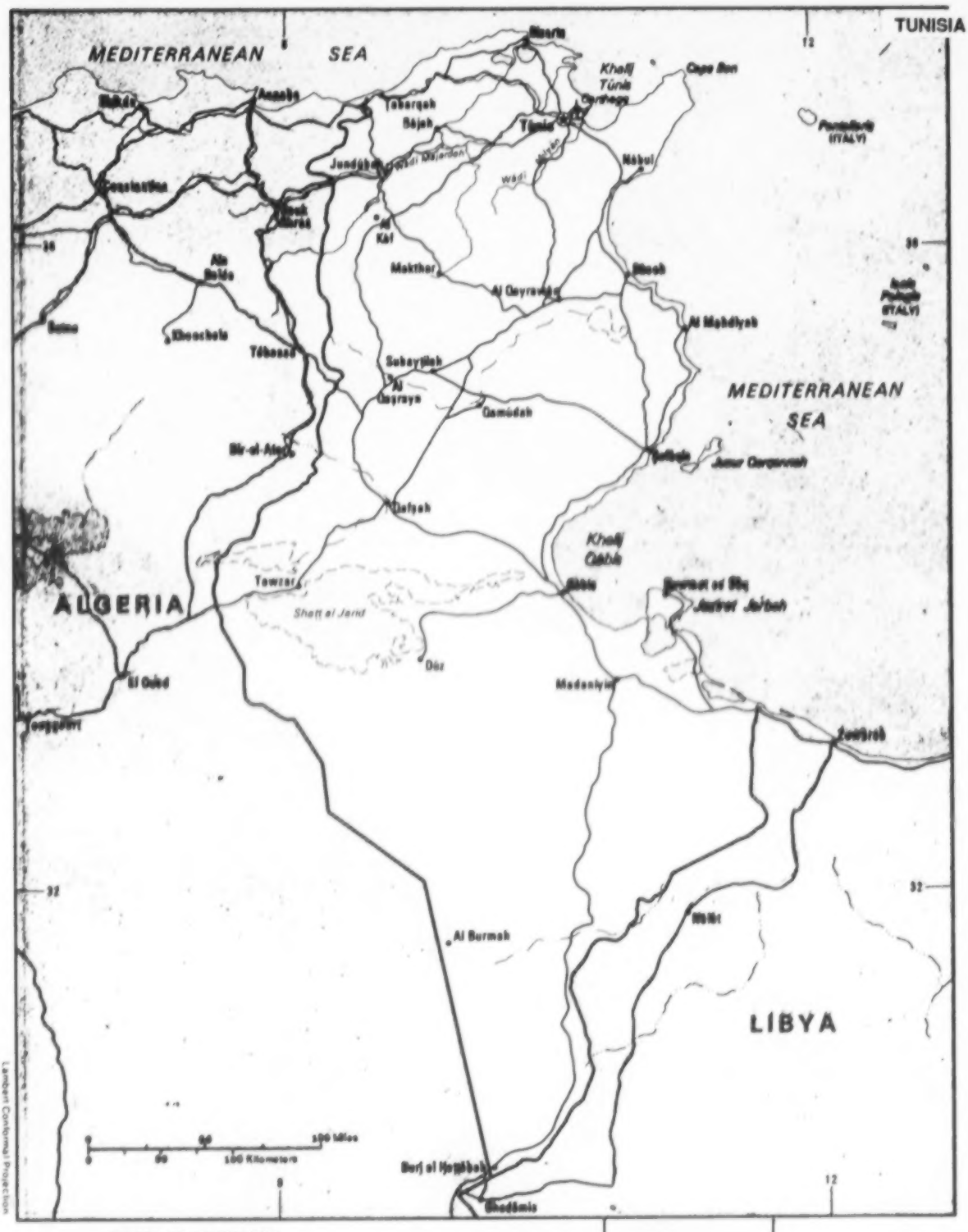
AREA: *839,996 sq mi 2,174,750 sq km*
One-third the size of the United States
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 17,500,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Riyadh*
(est'd 1986) 1,380,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$7,070 (1991)*





SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

AREA: *71,498 sq mi 185,108 sq km*
About the size of North Dakota
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 13,500,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Damascus*
(est'd 1989) 1,361,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$1,110 (1991)*

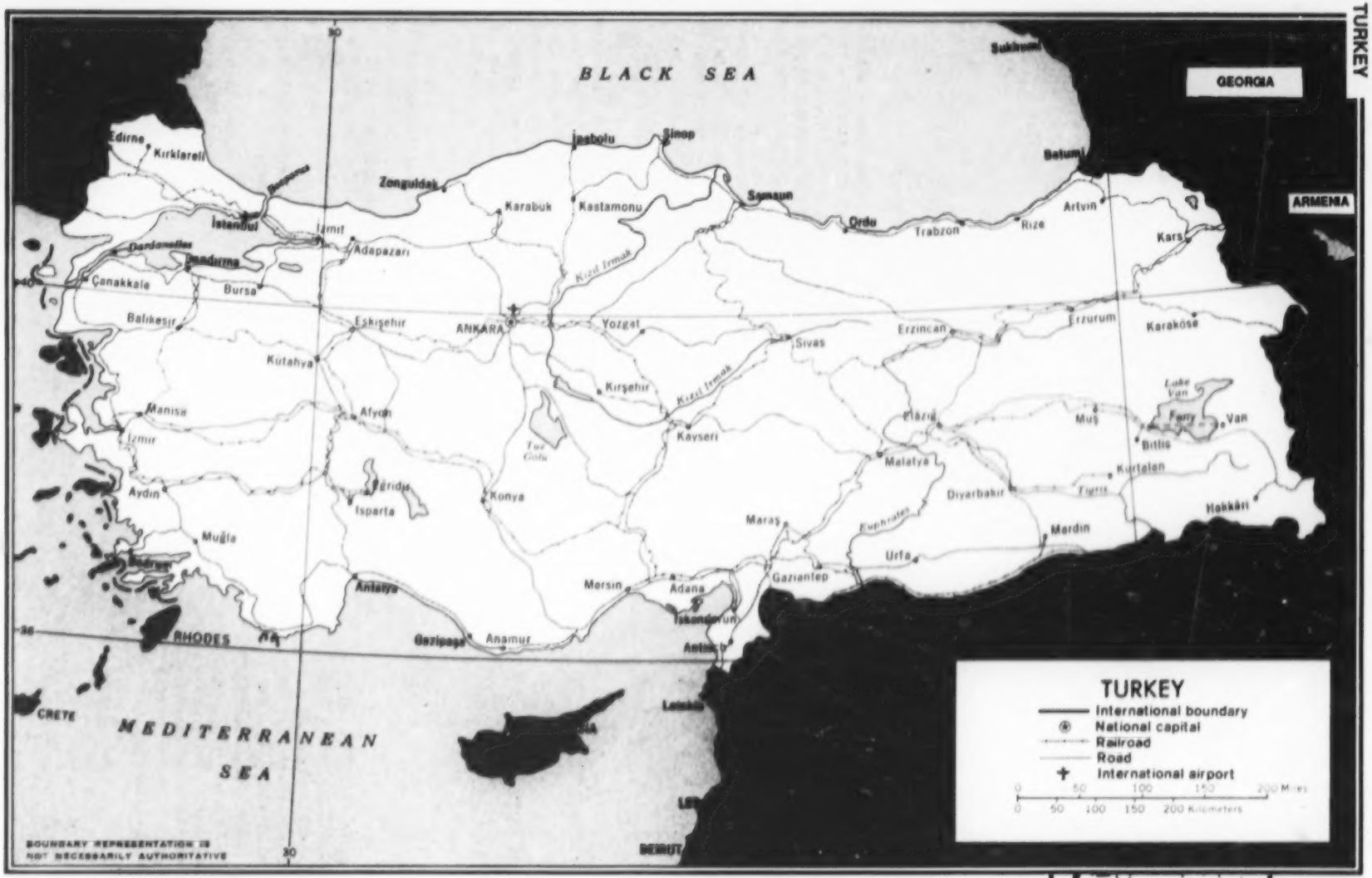


REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

AREA: *63,170 sq mi 163,547 sq km*
About the size of Missouri
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 8,600,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tunis*
(est'd 1984) 1,000,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$1,510 (1991)*

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY *1993 Revised Edition*
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

AREA: *301,381 sq mi 780,275 sq km*
Twice the size of California
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 60,700,000*
CAPITAL: *Ankara (est'd 1990) 2,553,000*
LARGEST CITY: *Istanbul (est'd 1990) 6,700,000*
GNP Per Capita: *US$1,820 (1991)*

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AREA: 32,000 sq mi 82,848 sq km
About the size of Maine

POPULATION: (est'd for mid-1993) 2,100,000

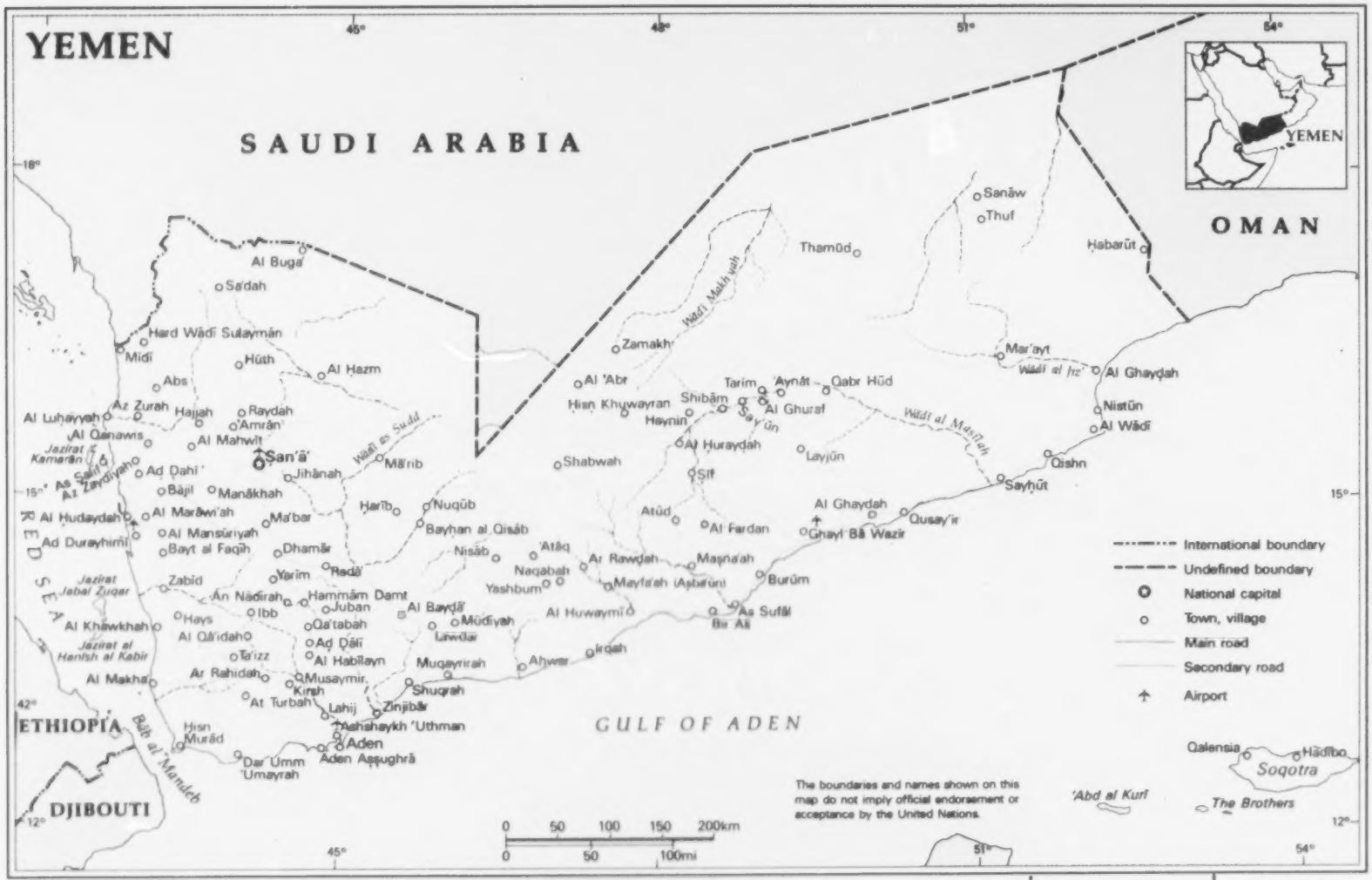
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Abu Dhabi
(est'd 1990) 722,000

GNP Per Capita: US$19,870 (1990)

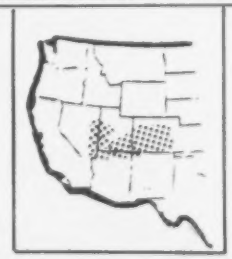
179

UAE

190



MAP NO. 3605 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1990



REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

AREA: *205,356 sq mi 531,667 sq km*
Slightly smaller than France
POPULATION: *(est'd for mid-1993) 11,300,000*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Sanaa*
(est'd 1986) 427,000
GNP Per Capita: *US$540 (1991)*

THE MIDDLE EAST TODAY 1993 Revised Edition
111 King Street, Littleton, MA 01460 U.S.A.